

MIDDLE STAGE **ENGLISH**

BOOK I



FOR CLASS VI



N WFP TEXTBOOK BOARD
PESHAWAR

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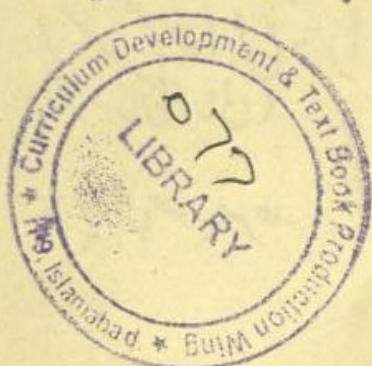
اقوامِ عالم پر نظر ڈالنے سے یہ حقیقت واضح ہو جاتی ہے کہ ترقی کی دوڑ میں وہی قومیں اور ممالک سب سے آگے ہیں جن کے عوام تعلیم یافتہ ہیں۔ بہ الفاظ دیگر تعلیم کے بغیر ترقی ممکن نہیں ہے۔ اسلام نے تو چودہ سو برس قبل حصول تعلیم کو مرد اور عورت دونوں کے لیے فرض قرار دیا اور مسلمانوں نے جب تک اسلام کے اس حکم پر عمل کیا تو دنیا پر غالب رہے لیکن جب اس سے روگردانی کی تو محکوم اور مغلوب ہوئے۔

درحقیقت اسلام نے حصول علم کو فرض قرار دیا ہے جبکہ اس کے بر عکس وطن عزیز میں 60% سے زیادہ آبادی آج بھی ناخواندہ ہے۔ یقیناً خواندگی کی اس تشویشناک حد تک کم شرح کے ساتھ قومی ترقی کا خواب شرمندہ تغیر نہیں ہو سکتا۔ ہمیں اس امر کا بخوبی احساس ہے کہ حصول تعلیم کی راہ میں حائل دیگر مسائل اور مشکلات کے ساتھ ساتھ غربت بھی ایک بنیادی مسئلہ ہے چنانچہ والدین کو اس بوجھ سے نجات دلانے کے لیے صوبہ سرحد اور فاختا کے سرکاری سکولوں میں کچھ تا پنجم کے جملہ طلباء اور جماعت ششم تا دهم کی طالبات کو مفت نصابی کتب مہیا کرنے کا حکم جاری کیا گیا جس پر کروڑوں روپے خرچ ہو رہے ہیں۔

میں والدین اور اساتذہ سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ وہ اس موقع سے فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے زیادہ سے زیادہ بچوں کو زیور تعلیم سے آ راستہ کریں تاکہ ہم بھی تعلیم یافتہ اقوام کی صفت میں کھڑے ہونے کے قابل ہو سکیں۔ یوں نہ صرف ہم اپنے دینی فریضہ سے سبکدوش ہو سکیں گے بلکہ دنیاوی فوائد سے بھی فیضیاب ہوں گے۔ امید ہے کہ والدین اور اساتذہ میری اپیل پر خلوص دل سے عمل کریں گے۔ شکریہ

افتخار

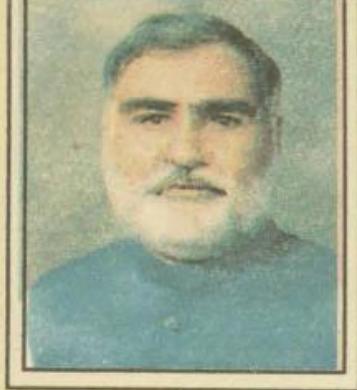
یفٹینٹ جزل (ر) سید افتخار حسین شاہ



پیغام



CHIEF MINISTER



ایم ایم اے کی حکومت نے اقتدار میں آنے سے قبل عوام سے جو وعدے کیے تھے ان میں سے ایک وعدہ صوبے سے غربت کو دور کرنا، غریب لوگوں کو زیادہ سے زیادہ سہوتیں مہیا کرنا اور خواندگی کی شرح میں نمایاں اضافہ کرنا بھی ہے۔

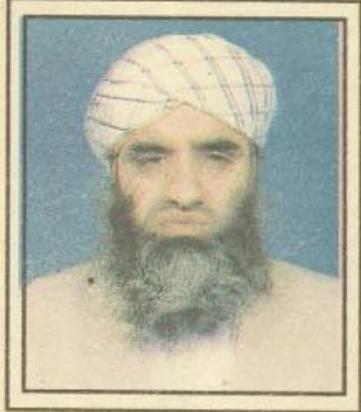
الحمد للہ ایم ایم اے کی حکومت اب تک اپنے کئی وعدے پورے کر چکی ہے اگرچہ ہمارے وسائل بہت کم اور مسائل زیادہ ہیں اس کے باوجود حکومت نے دوسرے شعبوں کی طرح تعلیم کے شعبے کو بھی پوری اہمیت دی اور لاکھوں نہیں بلکہ کروڑوں روپے کی کتب گزشتہ برس بھی صوبہ بھر کے پرائمیری سکولوں کے بچوں کو مفت مہیا کی گئیں اور یہ سلسلہ جاری ہے۔ ایم ایم اے کی حکومت کی یہ خواہش ہے کہ غربت یا وسائل نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے کوئی بچہ یا بچی تعلیم حاصل کرنے سے محروم نہ رہے۔ اسی طرح سکولوں میں اساتذہ کی کمی پورا کرنے پر بھی بھرپور توجہ دی گئی اور ہزاروں آسامیاں پیدا کی گئی ہیں۔

حکومت اپنا فرض پورا کر رہی ہے اب والدین کی ذمہ داری ہے کہ وہ بھی اپنا فرض پورا کرتے ہوئے اپنے بچوں کو سکول بھجوائیں تاکہ ہمارا صوبہ تعلیم کے میدان میں آگے بڑھ سکے۔

اللہ تعالیٰ ہم سب کو اپنے نیک مقاصد میں کامیابی عطا کرے۔ آمین

اکرم خان (درانی)
(اکرم خان درانی)

وزیر اعلیٰ صوبہ سرحد



پیغام



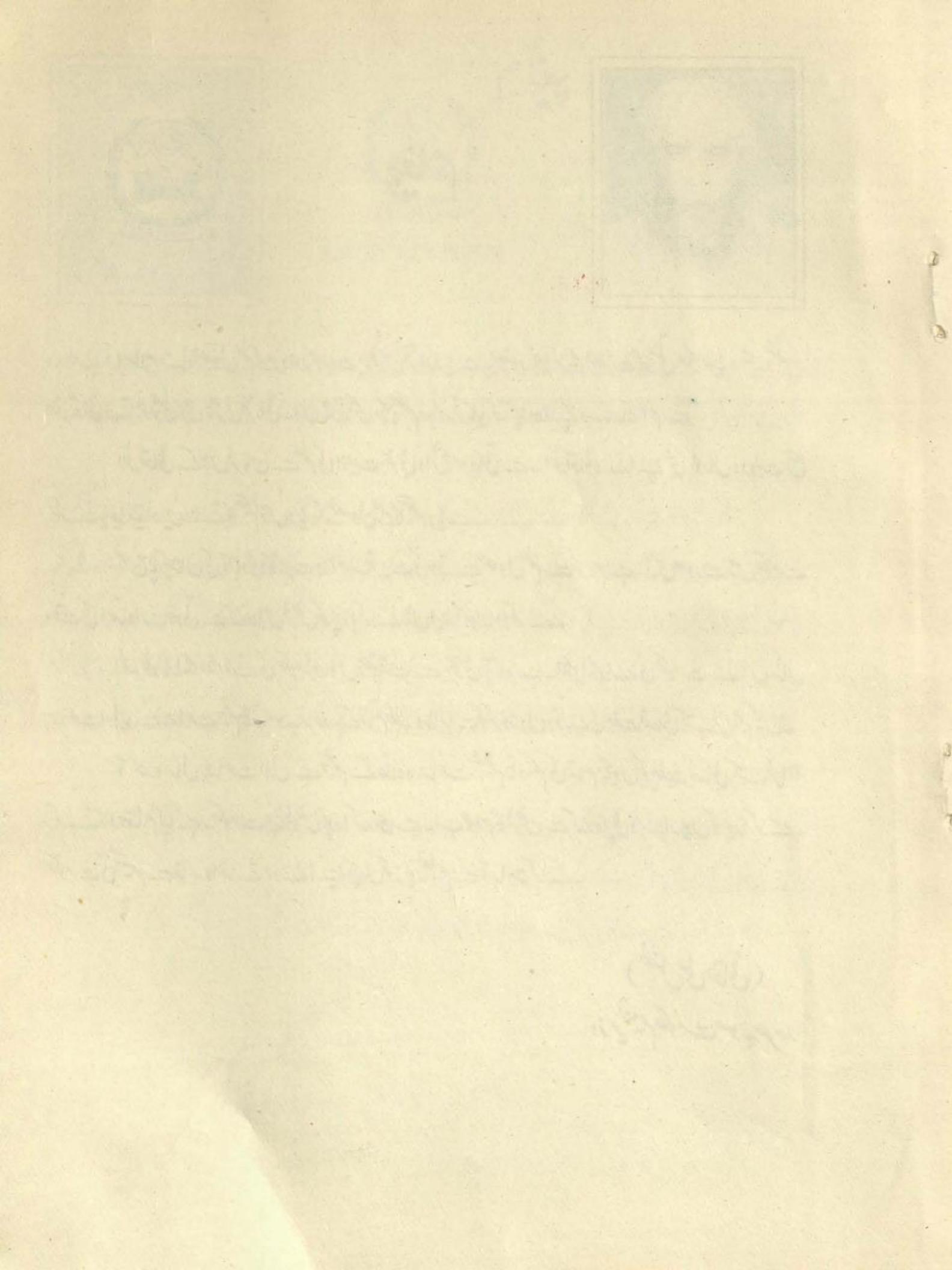
اسلام نے حصول علم کو مرد اور عورت پر فرض قرار دیا ہے۔ حضور نبی کریم حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم پر اللہ تعالیٰ نے جو پہلی وجہ نازل فرمائی۔ اس میں بھی یہی حکم صادر فرمایا کہ ”پڑھا پنے رب کے نام سے“ اللہ تعالیٰ کے اس فرمان سے علم کی اہمیت بخوبی واضح ہو جاتی ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے اپنے نبی کو مال و دولت جمع کرنے یا جائزیادیں بنانے کا حکم نہیں دیا بلکہ حصول علم کا حکم دیا ہے۔

آج پاکستان کی آبادی کا بہت بڑا حصہ غربت کی وجہ سے حصول علم سے محروم ہے۔ ایسی صورت میں حکومت وقت کی ذمہ داری ہوتی ہے کہ وہ اس فرض کو پورا کرنے میں اپنا کردار ادا کرے۔

الحمد للہ! ایم ایم اے کی حکومت اس حقیقت سے بخوبی آگاہ ہے۔ ایم ایم اے کی حکومت نے اس سال جماعت اول سے جماعت پنجم تک صوبہ سرحد کے تمام طلبہ و طالبات کو کروڑوں روپے کی مفت نصابی کتب فراہم کیں۔ آئندہ سال جماعت اول سے پنجم کے علاوہ جماعت ششم تا دهم کی تمام بچیوں کو مفت نصابی کتب فراہم کرنے کا اہتمام کیا ہے۔ حکومت اپنا فرض پورا کر رہی ہے۔ اب عوام کا فرض ہے کہ وہ اپنی ذمہ داریوں کو پورا کرے۔ حکومت کی سکیم سے فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے اپنے بچوں کو زیور تعلیم سے آراستے کرے۔

(فضل علی حقانی)

وزیر تعلیم حکومت صوبہ سرحد



MIDDLE STAGE **ENGLISH**

BOOK ONE

**FOR
CLASS - VI**

(EXPERIMENTAL EDITION)



**Publishers:
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**NWFP TEXTBOOK BOARD
PESHAWAR**

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REVISION

READING

PREPARATION FOR SCHOOL

Ali is a student of class six. He is twelve years old. He lives in Mardan. He lives with his family. Every morning he wakes up at six o' clock. He gets out of his bed. His brother Ahmad wakes up and gets out of bed, too. They wash their faces. They brush their teeth everyday. They say their prayer. They put on their clothes. They comb their hair. They polish their shoes. They take breakfast. They say good bye to their parents and go to their school by bus.



Exercises



A. Give short answers:

Examples: Does Ali live in Mardan? Yes, he does.

Does he live in a hostel? No, he doesn't.

- ① Does Ali wake up at six o'clock?
- ② Does he stay in bed?
- ③ Does his brother wake up, too?
- ④ Do they put on their clothes and comb their hair?
- ⑤ Do they take their dinner?
- ⑥ Do they go to school by bus?
- ⑦ Do they go to a shop?
- ⑧ Do they brush their teeth?

B. Answer these

- ① Where do you live?
- ② When do you get up in the morning?
- ③ How do you go to school?
- ④ What do you do on Sundays?
- ⑤ What does your father do?

C. Change positive sentences into negative sentences:

- ① I go to school on Sunday.
- ② You sit on a chair.
- ③ He throws waste paper on the floor.
- ④ I often take tea.
- ⑤ They spit everywhere.

D. Pair nouns and verbs under columns A and B;

A

- ① prayer _____
- ② teeth _____
- ③ shoes _____
- ④ clothes _____
- ⑤ bus _____
- ⑥ hair _____
- ⑦ face _____
- ⑧ bed _____

B

- a. put on
- b. get out
- c. comb
- d. wash
- e. offer
- f. polish
- g. brush
- h. travel

E. Fill in the blanks.

- ① Sunday comes after -----
- ② Tuesday comes before -----
- ③ Monday is the ----- of the week.
- ④ The first day of the week is -----.
- ⑤ Saturday is the ----- of the week.

READ ALOUD AGAIN AND AGAIN

Anxious Asim asks Asiya about annual accounts after August.

Big Balu bear brought baby bear to barn by bus.

READING



MY DAILY PROGRAMME

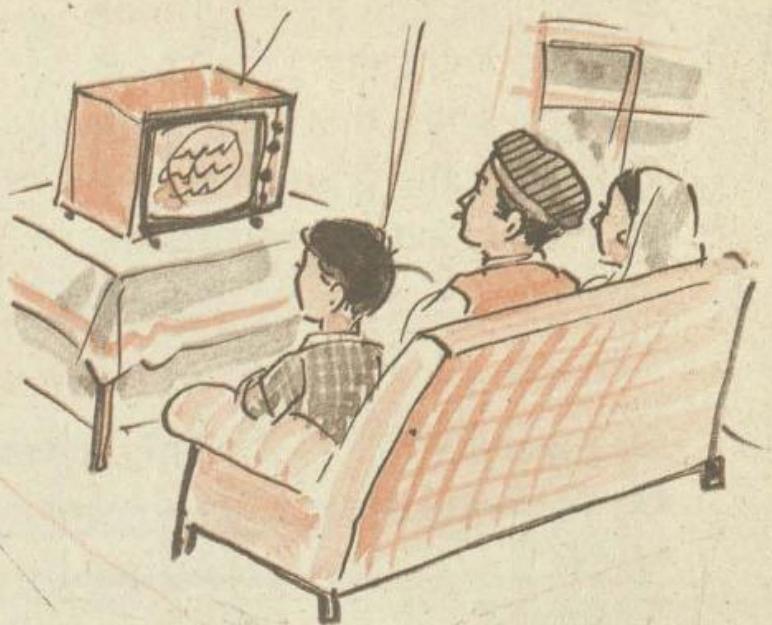
My name is Hamid. I am a student of class six. I get up early in the morning. I wash and offer my prayers at home. My father goes to the nearby mosque. In the meantime, mother prepares tea. We sit and take our breakfast together. We live in a simple small house in a village.



My father works in an office in the city. We go to the city on his motorcycle. On his way to his office, he drops me at my school. I read different subjects in the school.

We play in the school ground in the recess. I return to the class when the bell goes. My father brings me back in the afternoon. We sit together and have our lunch. Then I call on my friend next door. We play with one another for some time.

In the evening I complete my homework. I offer all my five prayers regularly. We watch television for an hour. We do not sit till late at night. People in the villages go to bed early. They sleep well after a day's hard work.



Exercises

A. Answer the following questions:

- ① When does Hamid get up in the morning?
- ② Who prepares tea?
- ③ Where does Hamid's father work?
- ④ Who brings Hamid back in the afternoon?
- ⑤ How long do they watch television?

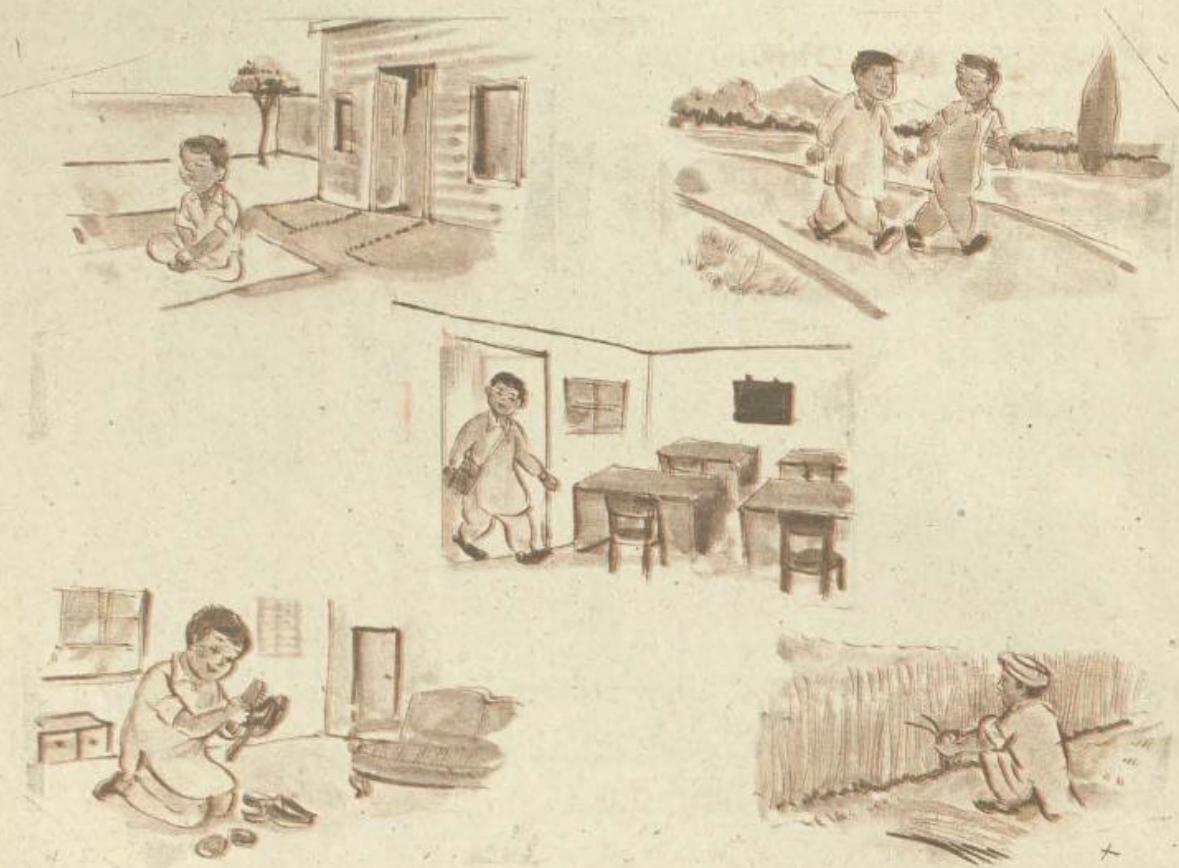
B. Change the following sentences into the negative as given below:

Examples: I like bananas.
I do not like bananas.

- ① We sleep in the afternoon.
- ② You walk along the street.
- ③ You know this exercise well.
- ④ We sit there for an hour.
- ⑤ I swim across the stream.

C. Complete the following sentences in the Simple Present tense with the correct form of the verbs.

- ① I usually _____ in the verandah. (sit)
- ② We regularly _____ for a walk. (go)
- ③ He _____ the class quietly. (enter)
- ④ The farmer _____ hard in the fields. (work)
- ⑤ You _____ your shoes every day. (polish)



A DIALOGUE

IN THE CLASSROOM

Teacher: Come here Ali and drink water.

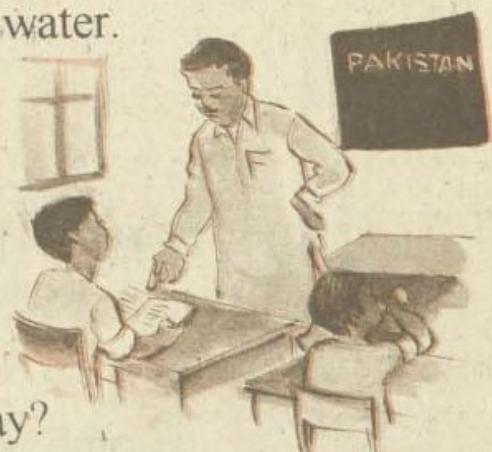
Teacher (*to the class*): What is Ali doing?

Students : Ali is drinking water.

Teacher (*to Ali*) : Do you drink water everyday?

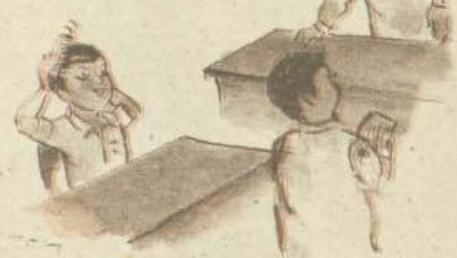
Ali : Yes, I do.

Teacher (*to the class*) : What does Ali do everyday?



Students: Ali drinks water everyday.

Teacher : Come here + Salim and comb your hair.



Teacher (*to the class*) : What is Salim doing?

Students : Salim is combing his hair?

Teacher (*to Salim*) : Do you comb your hair everyday?

Salim : Yes, I do.

Teacher (*to the class*) : What does Salim do everyday?

Students : Salim combs his hair everyday.

Teacher : Come here and read your book, Tariq.

Teacher (*to the class*) : What is Tariq doing?

Students : Tariq is reading a book.

Teacher (*to Tariq*) : Do you read a book everyday?

Tariq : Yes, I do.

Teacher (*to the class*) : What does Tariq do everyday?

Students : He reads a book everyday.

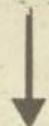
("Comb" is pronounced as "Kom")



Exercises

Simple Present Tense

SUBJECT



- i) Students
- ii) My father

MAIN VERB



- read
- works

COMPLEMENT



- books.
- in the bank.

A. Write at least twenty sentences from the table below.

Subject	Main Verb	Complement
Ali	reads	
The teacher	speaks	English everyday.
My sister	writes	
He		
She		
I	read	
The boys	speak	
We	write	Urdu everyday.
The teachers		
You		

(?) Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the verbs.

- ① These workers (sleep) in this room.
- ② His sister (work) in this school.
- ③ The bank (close) at 5 in the evening.
- ④ Their dog (run) very fast.
- ⑤ I never (tell) a lie.
- ⑥ You (cut) apples with a knife.
- ⑦ Mrs. Khan (help) the poor boys.



Present Continuous Tense

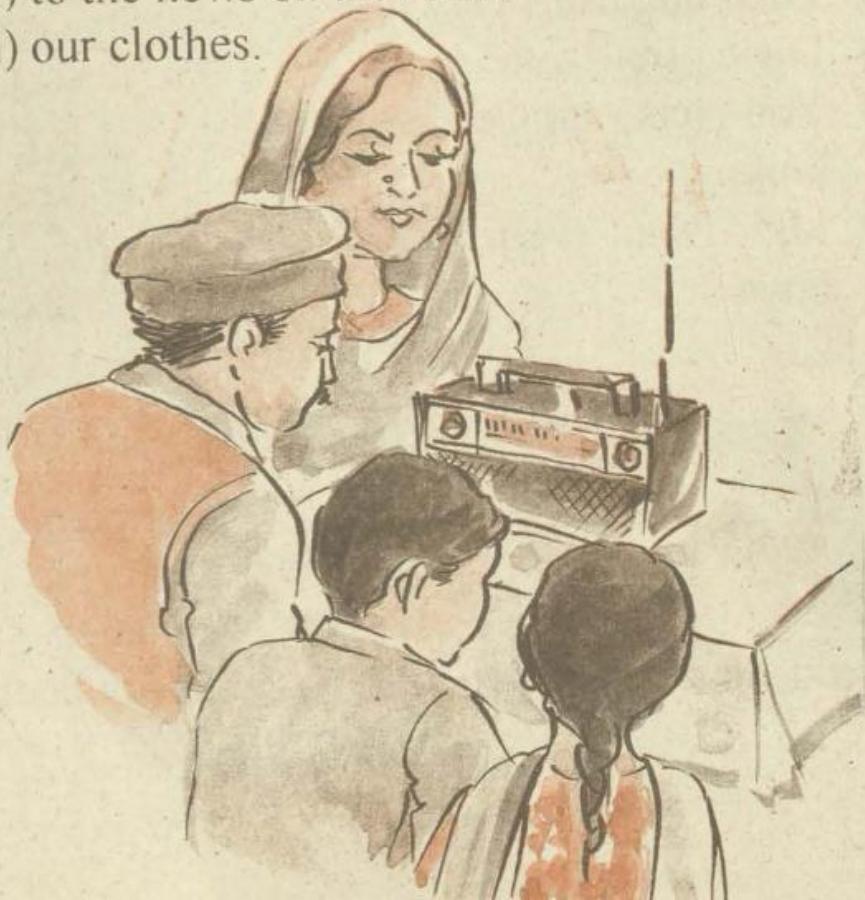
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Helping Verb</u>	<u>Main Verb</u>	<u>Complement</u>
Examples	(am, is, are)	Verb+ing	
i) I	am	writing	a letter.
ii) The students	are	reading	story books.

B. Make at least fifteen sentences from the table below.

Subject	Helping Verb	Main Verb	Complement
He	is	combing	his hair.
She	is	eating	apples.
I	am	sitting	on a bench.
We			
They	are		
You			

(B) Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the verbs:

- ① The children (play) in the street.
- ② My mother (cook) food for us.
- ③ The shopkeeper (sit) in his shop.
- ④ He (drive) the school bus.
- ⑤ I (read) a story book.
- ⑥ Your friend (call) you.
- ⑦ The telephone bell (ring).
- ⑧ They (walk) on the footpath.
- ⑨ We (listen) to the news on the radio.
- ⑩ She (wash) our clothes.



READING

FIRST PERIOD IN SCHOOL

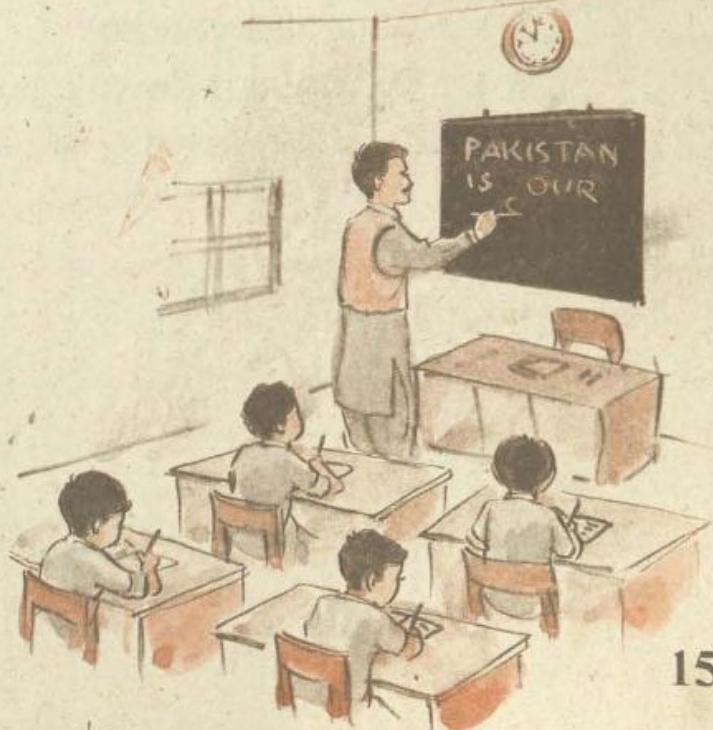


the classroom. He closed the door behind him. The teacher opened the register. He called out the names of the pupils. I heard my name. I stood up and said, "Present, sir." I sat quietly. I did not talk.

The lesson began. The teacher took a piece of chalk in his hand. He asked us some questions and we answered him. He wrote the answers on the blackboard. The teacher did not tell us to write in our notebooks.

The pupils sat on their seats. The teacher did not sit. He walked about in the classroom. The bell rang again. The lesson ended. The teacher left the classroom.

We were in the school playground. The bell rang. We attended the morning assembly. We lined up and went into our classroom. The teacher opened the door and came into



Exercises

Examples :

A. 1. Open the door, Ali.

Teacher : Did you open the door, Ali?

Ali : Yes sir. I did.

Teacher : Did Zia open the door?

Ali : No, he did not.

Teacher : Who opened the door?

Ali : I did.

Now answer these question in the same way.

2. Close the door, Sana.

a) Did you close the door?

b) Did Saba close the door?

c) Who closed the door?

a) Did he write my name?

b) Did he write on the wall?

c) Did he write on the blackboard?

4. Class stand up, sit down.

a) What did you do?

b) Did you sit down again?

c) Did I sit down?

B. Change from Simple Present Tense to Simple Past Tense.

Use second form of the verb:

Example : I write a letter.

I wrote a letter.

① I open my eyes.

② He walks to school.

③ The teacher comes into the classroom.

- ④ They write with pencils.
- ⑤ She runs fast.
- ⑥ You meet us in the street.

C. Change into negative: (Use 'did not' with first form of the verb)

Examples : I wrote a letter.

I did not write a letter.

- ① He took the book to the library.
- ② She came to school.
- ③ I went back to my seat.
- ④ They played cricket.
- ⑤ We ran very fast.
- ⑥ He helped my brother.

D. Answer these questions in 'Yes' or 'No' as given below:

Example. Did you walk to school yesterday? Yes, I did.

Did you see people in the street? No, I did not.

- ① Did you come to school on Tuesday?
- ② Did you read the poem yesterday?
- ③ Did the teacher read out the names?
- ④ Did you ring the bell after the lesson?
- ⑤ Did your class line up in the assembly?
- ⑥ Did you have breakfast in the morning?

READ ALOUD AGAIN AND AGAIN

Cool calculating cats can carry cucumbers carefull

Dirty dogs don't dig down deep.

POEM

EARLY TO BED, EARLY TO RISE

Early to bed and early to rise,

Is, I have heard, the way to be wise.

If health you seek, this counsel take,

Be early to bed and early awake.

'Tis good for your health,

'tis good for your purse,

No doctor you'll need and seldom a nurse.

Then early to bed and early to rise.

That you may be healthy, wealthy and wise.



A.K. Khalil

Word Study.

seek	:	look for, find
counsel	:	advice, suggestion
awake	:	get up, rise
'tis	:	it is
seldom	:	almost never
purse	:	small bag to carry money.

Exercises

A. Answer the following questions:

- ① What makes a person wise?
- ② What should you do to be in good health?
- ③ What is good for your purse?
- ④ When do you need a doctor and a nurse?
- ⑤ What will happen if you go to bed early?

B. Write three sentences to show the benefits of going to bed early and getting up early.



A DIALOGUE

SAFETY FIRST

- Father : Don't walk on the road. Ali, come and walk with us on the footpath.
- Ali : Why, father ?
- Father : The road is not safe.
- Ali : But it is quite empty now. There is no traffic passing.
- Father : Motor cars may pass any minute. They come very fast. You may not be able to get out of their way in time.
- Sana : Come on, Ali. We are quite safe on the footpath.
- Ali : All right. But may I play with my ball on the footpath.
- Father : No, you may not.
- Ali : Why, father?
- Father : Because your ball may bounce off to the road.
- Ali : Well, I can easily run and fetch it.
- Sana : Yes, you can. But you may get run over.
- Father : Look! How fast that car was! It could knock you down easily.
- Ali : I don't like the footpath. It is so narrow.
- Father : It is safe. It is better to be safe than sorry.

Exercises

A. Read and learn the following.

Don't walk on the road. Walk on the footpath.

Don't cross the road. First, look right, then left and then right again.

Don't run across the road after anything.

Don't play in the street.

Don't throw banana skins on the road.

Don't hang behind a bus or a van.

Don't read anything on the road.



B. Fill in the blanks with prepositions after, on, for, by, with:

- ① Don't wait _____ me.
- ② He slipped _____ a banana skin.
- ③ He cut his finger _____ a knife.
- ④ She was run over _____ a bus.
- ⑤ He was running _____ the ball.

C. Put a (✓) for the right and a (✗) for the wrong activities:

It is good

- [] to cross the road without looking right or left.
- [] to run after a ball on the road.
- [] to walk on the road and not on the footpath.

- [] to throw banana skins on the road.
- [] to play in the street.
- [] to hang behind a bus.
- [] to read while walking on the road.

READ ALOUD AGAIN AND AGAIN

Every evening eleven extra ordinary elephants eat eggs.
Fifty-five finely fashioned fish found forty-four fallen feathers.

READING



LALA FIDA MUHAMMAD

Some people are never right. They never have good luck. They always land in trouble. They usually do wrong things ; the right thing at the wrong time and the wrong thing at the right time. They always have problems. They often miss their buses. They sometimes forget their purses at home. They usually get late to their office. They often misplace their papers and always forget to close the door when it is cold.

Lala Fida Muhammad is different. He is usually right. He is seldom wrong. He usually has good luck. He seldom has problems. He never forgets his purse and always keeps his papers in the right place. He never misses his bus. He is always punctual in the office.

I don't know about Mrs. Fida. Is she always in a happy mood? Or is she sometimes angry? Does she often break dishes or forget to do anything in time? Does she ever have any problems? Have you ever met her?

Words to know

land in trouble : get into difficulty

He always makes
wrong decisions and
lands into trouble.

problem	: a difficulty	I often have a problem with my new servant. He forgets to do things.
misplace	: to put something at the wrong place.	Our teacher always misplaces his glasses.
punctual	: coming at the right time.	He is always punctual for school.

Exercises



A. Answer the following questions:

- ① How do some people land in trouble?
- ② In what way are some people wrong?
- ③ How is Lala Fida Muhamamd different ?
- ④ Do we know anything about Mrs. Fida Muhammad?
- ⑤ Have you ever met her?

B. Time words are : *always, often, sometimes, seldom, ever, never, usually*:

They are placed :

- (a) after the verb "to be" (is, am, are, was, were)
- (b) before the main verb in a sentence.

Examples : I am often late for my office.

She sometimes goes to the post office.

② Use the given Time Words in the sentences below :

- ① They are in their office. (always)
- ② She goes to the bazar by bus. (often)
- ③ I speak to dishonest people. (never)
- ④ My father picks me up from the school. (sometimes)
- ⑤ Do you go to the zoo? (ever)
- ⑥ My mother washes clothes on Sunday. (always)

- ⑦ We see many boys going to school. (often)
- ⑧ They go to the Murree Hills. (seldom)
- ⑨ I am in bed at nine at night. (always)
- ⑩ She is in her class in time. (always)

**C. Match the words of group A with the words in group B.
They are opposites.**

A	B
right	pleased
late	sad
good	same
happy	bad
angry	early
different	wrong
forget	easy
difficult	remember
quick	slow

READ ALOUD AGAIN AND AGAIN

The generous Governor gave the goof a gigantic garden of green grapevines.

His Highness's hawks have hidden Her Highness's highest hats.

A DIALOGUE



I CAN, I CAN'T

Fazil : Look. The boy is flying a kite? Can you fly a kite?
Sareer : No, I can't. I have some homework to do.
Fazil : Can Huma fly a kite?
Sareer : No, she also can't. She is helping mother.
Fazil : Can you catch that parrot?
Sareer : No, I can't. It is sitting on the tree.
Fazil : Can't you climb up the tree.?
Sareer : No, I can't.
Fazil : Can't you throw a stone at the parrot?
Sareer : I can, but I will not. It is not good.
Fazil : Can you play hockey ?
Sareer : No, I can't. I have pain in my leg.
Fazil : Can you ride a bicycle?
Sareer : No, I can't.

Exercises



- A. Write the following words in alphabetical order using a dictionary:
pain, kite, young, parrot, tree, stone, climb, throw
- B. Use the following words in sentences of your own:
catch, throw, pain, play, leg.

C. Re-arrange the words to make meaningful sentences:

- ① hockey, can, play, you?
- ② have, leg, pain, my, in, I
- ③ is, tall, very, the, tree
- ④ sister, my, mother, is, helping, kitchen, in, the, my.
- ⑤ kite, flying, boy, that, is, a

D. fill in the blanks with "can" or "can't":

- ① I _____ touch the moon.
- ② She _____ touch her hair.
- ③ They _____ climb this tall tree.
- ④ He _____ play hockey. He has pain in his leg.
- ⑤ Huma _____ ride a bicycle.

POEM

LITTLE SISTER, LITTLE BROTHER

Do not quarrel with each other
Little sister, littler brother ;
'Tis a naughty thing to do,
As it hurts your mother too.
Do not quarrel with each other.

Do not strike or push each other,
Little sister, little brother ;
It is bad to strike a blow,
That'll cause the tears to flow,
And will hurt your dearest mother.

Soon you will part from each other
'Tis the way of life forever,
When the sister leaves your home,
To make another of her own,
Little brother, little sister.



A.K. Khalil

Words to know

quarrel	:	to disagree, fight.
hurt	:	cause pain, injure
strike	:	hit (strike, stroke, stricken)
blow	:	hard knock with a hand
cause	:	make to happen

part	:	separate, divide
'tis	:	it is
forever	:	always
too	:	also

Exercises

A. Answer the following questions.

- ① Why does the poet want you not to fight with your little sister?
- ② How will your mother feel if you quarrel with your little sister?
- ③ What will happen if you strike a blow?
- ④ What is the way of life forever?
- ⑤ Where will your sister go ?

B. 'brother' rhymes with 'other' and 'do' with 'too'. Give some words to rhyme with :

blow, make, hurt, push, dear, life, way, own, soon, thing.

READ ALOUD AGAIN AND AGAIN

In Indonesia ink is invariably issued in ink-pots.
Jolly Jerome jovially jeers Japanese jugglers.

READING



A FAITHFUL ANIMAL

The dog is a faithful animal. We find it everywhere in the world. People like to keep it as a pet. It has many kinds. Some of them are big and strong. Some are as small as a cat. Some have thick hair and bushy tails.

The dog has thin legs. It can run very fast. It can swim in ponds, streams and rivers. It likes to eat rice, bread and bones. Bones are its favourite food. It does not like the presence of other dogs. It often fights with them. Some dogs have a strong sense of smell. The police uses such dogs to track down thieves. Some dogs are very clever. They learn tricks easily.

The dog loves its master. It keeps a watch at his house. It guards his cattle, farms and property. It drives away thieves. It barks at strangers and thus warns its master. It is, indeed, a very useful animal.

Word to know

pet	:	an animal kept out of love and kindness.
thick hair	:	hair placed closely, dense
bushy	:	looking like a bush
favourite	:	most liked
track down	:	follow until found

thus	:	in this way
warn	:	inform about danger
cattle	:	cow, goat, sheep

Exercises

A. Answer the following questions.

- ① How small are some dogs?
- ② What is the favourite food of dogs?
- ③ Does it like the presence of other dogs?
- ④ How does the police use dogs?
- ⑤ How do dogs serve their masters?

B. Give opposites of the following words:

big, fast, strong, small, thick, long, clever.

**C. Write the last para of the lesson in the Simple Past Tense.
(You will have to use the *Second Form of the Action Verbs*).**

Begin like this : The dog loved its master. It kept.....

D. Give the three Forms of the following verbs:

Example. (i) see (ii) saw (iii) seen
 (i) walk (ii) walked (iii) walked

find, keep, run, swim, eat, do, like, use, learn, love

E. Change the following sentences into "Yes" / "No" questions: (Use Do, Does)

- ① We find dogs everywhere.
- ② People keep it as a pet.
- ③ It likes bones.
- ④ It fights with other dogs.
- ⑤ The police uses dogs.
- ⑥ They learn tricks easily.

A DIALOGUE



THE SUN

The sun is a star. We see it in the sky. It rises in the east and sets in the west. It is bigger than many other stars.

Arif : Do you see the sun?

Zia : Yes, I do. It is up there in the sky.

Arif : Can you touch it?

Zia : No, I can't. It is very high above us.

Arif : Can you look at the sun?

Zia : No, I can't. It is very bright. The light hurts my eyes.

Arif : Yes, that is true. We should never look at the sun. We may become blind.

Zia : Can you tell me more about the sun?

Arif : The sun is a source of energy and life. Everything that lives or grows on the earth depends on it. Its heat melts snow on top of the mountains and water flows down into the rivers. It gives us rain, too.

Zia : How is that?

Arif : You see, sea-water evaporates and forms clouds in the sky. The clouds give us rain.

Zia : It also gives us warmth in winter.

Arif : And light during the day. It is a blessing of Allah.

Word to know

bright	:	shining
hurts	:	gives pain
source	:	point of beginning
energy	:	power, strength
depend	:	get help, support
melt	:	turn into liquid (here water)
evaporate	:	change into vapour
blessing	:	gift, well being.

Exercises



A. Answer the following questions:

- ① Where does the sun rise?
- ② Why can't we touch the sun?
- ③ Why must we not look at the sun?
- ④ How do rivers get water?
- ⑤ How are clouds formed ?

B. Match the words of list A with list B. They are opposites.

A	B
1. above	dull
2. bright	low
3. high	below
4. long	smaller
5. bigger	short
6. wet	dry

C. Give short answers to the questions:

Example. Can you read?

Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

- ① Can you touch the moon ?
- ② Can you write your name ?
- ③ Can you swim ?
- ④ Can you spell "Pakistan" ?
- ⑤ Can you sing ?

D. Use of "Can" and "Could"

We use "can" and "could" to show possibility, permission, ability and request. Look at the sentences below :

Ability : He can solve all the sums. I can't.

Request : Could you please carry these books to my office?

Permission : Could I use your telephone ?

Possibility : Could we meet again tomorrow?

Offer : Can I help you?

E. Now fill in the blanks with "can", "could" or "can't":

- ① They _____ jump over fence. (*Positive*)
- ② He _____ come into the class now. (*Positive*)
- ③ _____ I sleep in this room? (*Positive*)
- ④ You _____ take these books now. (*Negative*)
- ⑤ They _____ meet the Headmaster. He is very busy. (*Negative*)

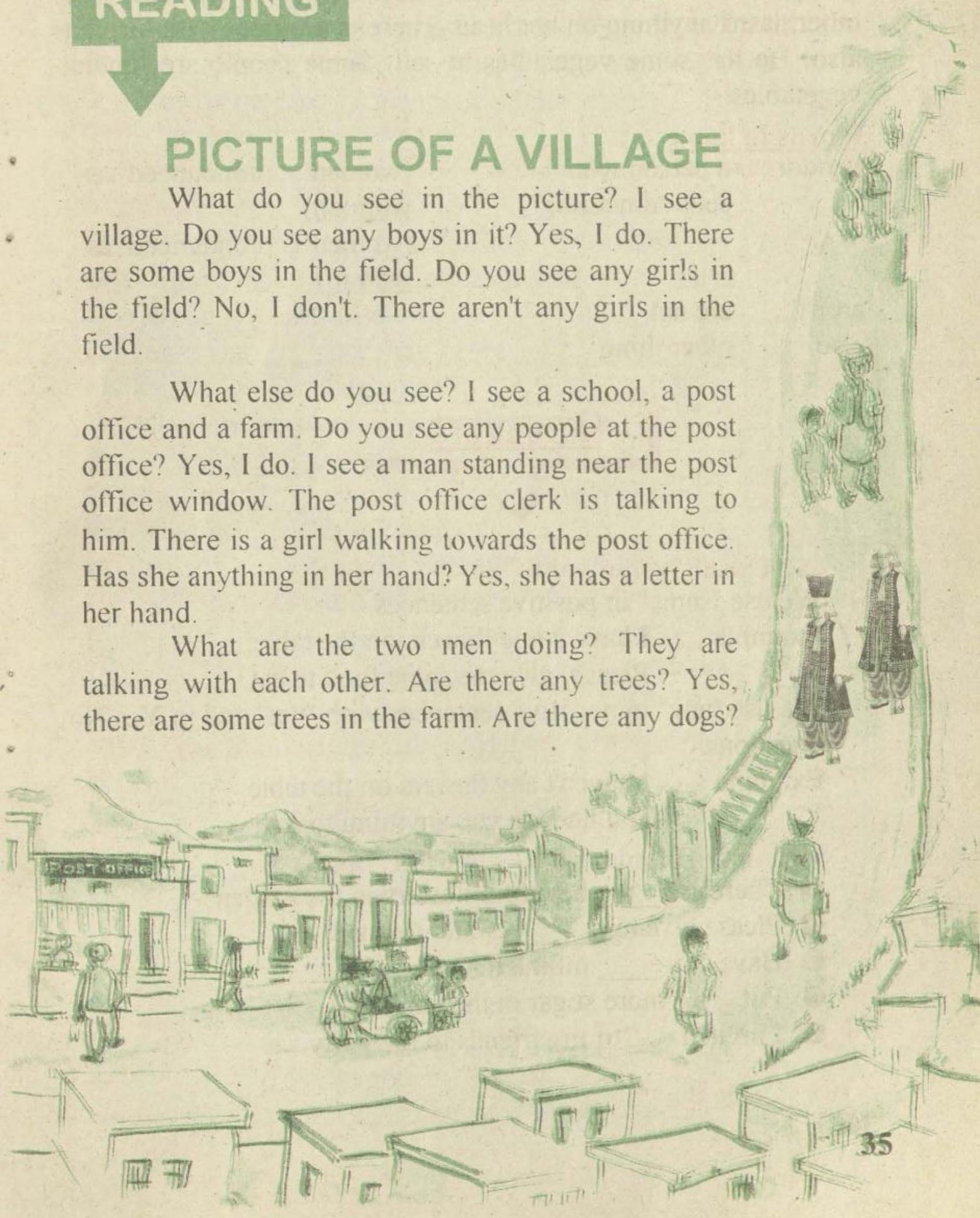
READING

PICTURE OF A VILLAGE

What do you see in the picture? I see a village. Do you see any boys in it? Yes, I do. There are some boys in the field. Do you see any girls in the field? No, I don't. There aren't any girls in the field.

What else do you see? I see a school, a post office and a farm. Do you see any people at the post office? Yes, I do. I see a man standing near the post office window. The post office clerk is talking to him. There is a girl walking towards the post office. Has she anything in her hand? Yes, she has a letter in her hand.

What are the two men doing? They are talking with each other. Are there any trees? Yes, there are some trees in the farm. Are there any dogs?



No, there aren't any. What are the two women doing? They are going to the market. One of them has a basket on her head. The other hasn't anything on her head. There is a vendor with his cart also. He has some vegetables to sell. Some people are buying vegetables.

Words to know

vendor : a person who sells something

(woman : pronounced as wum on)

(women : pronounced as wim in)

aren't : are not

else : other thing

Exercises

A. Use of "some" and "any"

We use "some" in positive sentences.

Example. I have some flowers on the table.

Please, give me some food to eat.

We use "any" in negative sentences with "not" and in Yes/No questions.

Example. I haven't any flowers on the table.

Did he give you anything to eat?

Fill in the blanks with "some" or "any":

- ① There are ____ beautiful flowers in the garden.
- ② Please give him ____ water to drink.
- ③ Have you ____ milk left?
- ④ Put ____ more sugar in the tea.
- ⑤ I invited ____ of my friends to the party.

- ⑥ He hasn't _____ money to pay the bill.
- ⑦ I can give him _____ fruit.
- ⑧ She wants _____ milk, _____ sugar and a dozen of eggs.
- ⑨ They do not like _____ dolls with blue eyes.
- ⑩ Do you need _____ clothes?

B. Fill in the blanks with "a", "an", "some" or "any" as required:

- ① I want _____ pen, _____ pencil and _____ eraser.
- ② He gave me _____ milk for tea but hadn't _____ sugar.
- ③ He put _____ salt in the soup.
- ④ There was _____ poor man here who hadn't _____ blanket.
- ⑤ This is _____ easy question.
- ⑥ All questions were easy but they couldn't do _____.
- ⑦ He wants _____ uniform for his school.
- ⑧ We wanted _____ ink for our pens but he hadn't _____.
- ⑨ Bring in _____ fruit to eat.
- ⑩ Leave _____ fruit on the table.

C. Use of "There is" and "There are"

Examples: There are some boys in the garden.

There is a park in the city.

Is there a park in the city?

Fill in the blanks with "there is/are" as required:

- ① _____ a library in this school.
- ② _____ many students in the hall.
- ③ _____ no room for the girls.
- ④ _____ any pictures in this book?
- ⑤ _____ some letters for you.
- ⑥ _____ a post office in the village.
- ⑦ _____ a man at the door.
- ⑧ _____ any food for the children?
- ⑨ _____ many people in the park.
- ⑩ _____ a new book shop near our house.

D. Words with similar sounds but different meanings:

1. "Here" means "in this place"
"Hear" means "to receive sounds with ears"
2. "Their" shows ownership.
"They're" is the short form of "they are".
"There" means "in the place"
3. "To" means "towards something"
"Too" means "also".
"Two" is the word for the number 2.
4. "Your" shows ownership.
"You're" is the short form of "You are".
5. "Its" is possessive pronoun. It shows ownership
"It's" is the short form of "it is".

F. Fill in the blanks with the correct words:

- ① _____ my books. (They're, Their)
- ② _____ is a good day today. (Its, It's)
- ③ I like _____ colour. (It's, Its)
- ④ _____ late for the test. (Your, You're)
- ⑤ They have lost _____ bag. (Their, They're)
- ⑥ I can't _____ you. (Here, Hear)
- ⑦ They _____ came to the party. (Two, Too)
- ⑧ We went to see _____ new house. (There, Their)
- ⑨ I gave them _____ new books. (Too, Two)
- ⑩ Take these books _____ you teacher. (Two, To)

READ ALOUD AGAIN AND AGAIN

Kissing kittens keeps kings kind.

Little ladies look like lovely lilies.

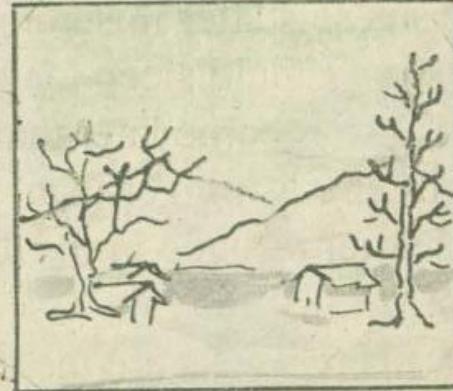
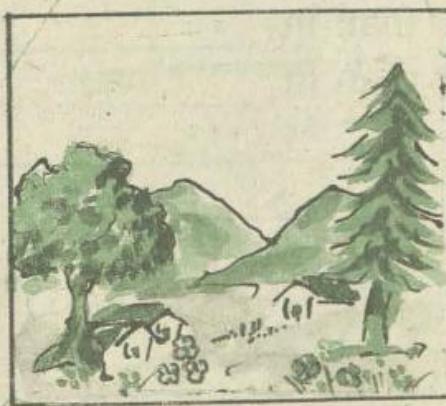
READING



SEASONS OF THE YEAR

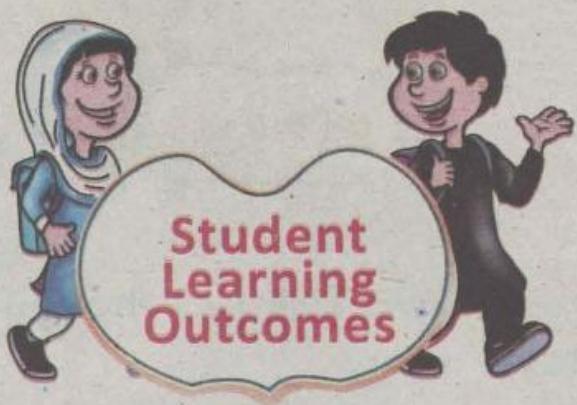


In summer the days are long and nights are short. In winter the nights are long and days are short. In summer days are longer than in winter. The sun rises earlier and sets later than in winter. In winter nights are longer than in summer. The sun sets earlier and rises later than in summer. Spring and autumn come between summer and winter. Spring comes after winter and autumn comes after summer. Spring, summer, autumn and winter are the four seasons of the year.



It is very hot in summer and it is very cold in winter. There is snow on the mountains and cold winds blow. There are

Confusing Paragraph



By the end of unit 3 - 4 students will be able to:

- use personal pronouns mine, ours, yours, his, hers, its and theirs.
- demonstrate correct use of my, mine, you, your etc.
- recognize that pronouns agree with their nouns in gender and number.
- classify adjectives of quantity, quality, size, shape, colour and origin.
- write a guided paragraph using ideas gathered and organized through various strategies.
- recognize and use full stops with some abbreviations,
- apostrophe with contraction, hyphen to form two words that act as one unit.

READING



THE POST OFFICE



The post office is a very busy place. Many people come to it during the day. They come here to buy stamps, envelopes and post cards. They receive and send letters, parcels and money orders from here. Big post offices also sell Prize Bonds and other Saving Certificates.

The post office staff is busy during the day. They attend to people. They receive registered letters, parcels and money orders for other cities. They issue receipts for them.

The post office has many sections in it. The most important section is the Sorting Section. It handles the in-coming and out-going mail. There are letters for the same town or city. They call this local mail. There are letters for people in the country. They call this inland



mail. There are letters and parcels for foreign countries. They call this foreign mail. You pay less for ordinary letters. You pay more for air mail letters. Letters go faster by air mail.

The post office does a useful service for the people. Letters bring us news of our relatives and friends. We exchange Eid Cards and Greeting Cards through this service.

Exercises

A. Answer the following questions:

- ① Why do people come to the post office?
- ② What does the post office receive and send to other cities?
- ③ What does the post office staff do?
- ④ What does the sorting section do?
- ⑤ What do letters do for us ?

B. Repeat the following pairs of words after your teacher:

back	bake
rat	rate
fad	fade
tack	take
hat	hate
ran	rain
has	haze
van	vain

(?) Now say these sentences:

- ① We ran to the back of the house.
- ② The boy had the hat over his head when he ran.
- ③ The van has lost its way in the haze.

C. Look at the meanings of the prepositions below. Then fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions:

of	: shows ownership, possession
from	: shows origin, nationality
in	: inside, within
on	: resting at the top.

- ① Lin Shin is ____ China.
- ② The top ____ the table is very rough.
- ③ The old man works ____ a factory.
- ④ Put the kettle ____ the stove.
- ⑤ We have many flowers ____ our garden.
- ⑥ My cat likes to sit ____ my bed.
- ⑦ There is more noise ____ the street than ____ the room.
- ⑧ Mr. Bukhari comes ____ Bukhara.

D. Use "don't" with plural Subject Nouns and with I, you, we, and they. Use "doesn't" with singular Subject Nouns and with he, she, it.

(?) Fill in the blanks with "don't" or "doesn't":

- ① Those girls ____ like these clothes.
- ② It ____ work in winter.
- ③ Mr. Khan ____ give home work on Saturdays.
- ④ I ____ live in that house anymore.
- ⑤ My sister ____ work in a school.
- ⑥ We ____ eat fish in summer.
- ⑦ Our teachers ____ come late.

A DIALOGUE



THE ARAB AND HIS CAMEL



The scene : It is night time in the desert. We see the inside of a tent. A camel has put his head into the tent through an opening. An Arab is sitting in the tent. They are talking to each other. Let us see what happens.

The Camel : It is very cold outside, Master. May I just put my head into the tent?

The Arab : Yes, you may. I know it is very cold outside.

The Camel : Thank you, master. You are very kind. (after sometime) My head is quite warm now. May I put in my neck also?

The Arab : All right. You may, but no more.

The Camel : Thank you, master. But my fore legs are very cold. May I put them inside, too.

- The Arab : The tent is very small. But I think there is room for your forelegs.
- The Camel : You are very kind, master. I feel much better now. (after some more time, shivering) master, I am sorry to disturb you again but my body and hindlegs are freezing. I will die of cold.
- The Arab : I can't help that.
- The Camel : If you would move a little into the corner, I could come in a little further.
- The Arab : Yes, but there is no more room.
- The Camel : Just a little more to the corner. That's better.
- The Arab : (shouting) But there is no room for both of us.
- The Camel : There is :
- The Arab : There isn't. Get out of the tent at once.
- The Camel : I'm sorry, I can't. You will have to get out.
- The Arab : This is my tent. I'm your master. Get out at once
- The Camel : I'm sorry. (pushes the Arab out)



Words to know

forelegs	:	the front legs
hindlegs	:	the back legs
room	:	space
disturb	:	to interfere
freezing	:	to be very cold

Exercises

A. Answer the following questions:

- ① What does the camel ask for the first time?
- ② What does he ask for the second time?
- ③ Does the Arab allow him for the third time?
- ④ What does the camel say to the Arab?
- ⑤ What do you learn from this lesson?

B. Join the correct parts of the sentences:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. It is very cold, | but there is no snow on
the mountain. |
| 2. My head is warm. | but my neck is cold. |
| 3. My neck is inside, | but my forelegs are
outside. |
| 4. The tent is very small. | but the camel wants to
come inside. |
| 5. You are very kind, | but my body is still
outside. |



OUR NATIONAL FLAG

What do you see in the picture? We see the picture of a Pakistani youth. What is he holding in his hands? He is holding the national flag.

The flag has two colours, green and white. The green part is larger than the white part. The green part represents the Muslims of our country. The white part stands for the non-Muslims. The moon and the star are also white. The moon is not full. It is thin. It is a new moon. We call it a crescent. A crescent grows bigger day by day. So will Pakistan grow day by day.

The national flag is hoisted on all schools, colleges, universities and government buildings on working days, and on national days. It also represents Pakistan at all international



meetings. It is a symbol of our national honour. We must keep our national flag flying high.

Words to know

youth	: a young man
represents	: stands for
hoisted	: raised, lifted
symbol	: a mark or a sign with a special meaning.
honour	: respect

A. Fill in the blanks with correct words:

- ① The Pakistan flag has _____ colours.
- ② The green stands for _____.
- ③ The white represents _____.
- ④ The national flag is _____ on national days.
- ⑤ The Pakistan flag is a _____ of our honour.

B. Match the words of list "A" with words in list "B" after reading the text.

List A	List B
1. green part	crescent
2. white part	keep the flag high
3. moon	Pakistan
4. flag	Muslims
5. Pakistanis	non-Muslims

C. Like the verb "TO BE", the verb "TO HAVE" can

2. It helps to form a Yes/No question by moving to the front of a sentence.

The flag has three colours.

Has the flag three colours?

3. We can make the sentence negative by putting "not" after it.

The flag hasn't three colours. (hasn't = has not)

The three forms of the verb To HAVE are have, has and had

Present Tense I have a pen. She has a book.

Past Tense He had a book. They had a house.

A. Fill in the blanks with have, has or had:

- ① They have a new house now.
- ② You had your share yesterday.
- ③ I have two brothers and a sister.
- ④ He has only one sister.
- ⑤ We had a big party last night.

B. Make Yes/No questions of the completed sentences above.

C. Make negative sentences of the completed sentences above.

D. Change the nouns in the following sentences into singular:

- Examples : 1. The boys have new books.
 The boy has a new book.
2. Dogs bark at strangers.
 A dog barks at a stranger.

- ① Farmers work in fields.
- ② Postmen carry heavy bags.
- ③ Apples are sweet.
- ④ My friends bring gifts for me.
- ⑤ Buses stop and pick up students.

READING



OUR BODY

God has given us a body. All of us have the same parts in it, we have two arms and two hands to work with. A hand has five fingers, one of which is a thumb. The fingers have nails. We call them finger nails. Our feet have five toes with the same number of nails. We call them toe nails. The nails keep these parts of the body from harm.

Everyone of us has a head, two eyes, two ears, a nose and a mouth. Hair grow on top of the head. There is a thin line of hair above our eyes. We call it an eyebrow. We see with our eyes. A person who cannot see is called blind. The eyelids close our eyes. The eyelids have eye-lashes. They keep the dust away from our eyes.

We have two ears to hear with. A person who cannot hear is called deaf. We have a mouth on our face. The two lips make the opening of the mouth. We eat and speak with our mouth. A man who cannot speak is called dumb. We have teeth and a tongue inside our mouth. The tongue is soft and useful. It tells us the taste of different foods. We use teeth to bite and chew our food. Babies have no teeth. Therefore, they drink only milk. We use our nose to smell. It is with smell that we know the flavour of a food. If we have cold, we cannot tell the taste.

Every part of our body is important and useful. A wiseman has, however, said, "God has given us two ears and one mouth. This means that we should hear more and speak less."

Exercises



A. Answer the following questions:

- ① How many arms and legs have you?
- ② How do you hear?
- ③ How do you taste your food?
- ④ Where do hair grow?
- ⑤ What are the hairlines over your eyes called?
- ⑥ How many fingers have you?
- ⑦ What keeps the dust from getting into your eyes?
- ⑧ What do the teeth do?
- ⑨ What is the tongue used for ?
- ⑩ What did the wiseman say about the ears and the tongue?

B. Repeat after your teacher: (For "V" sound, touch the upper teeth with the lower lip)

A

five
move
love
hive
remove

B

drive
prove
shove
deprive
survive

C

drives
proves
shoves
deprives
survives

C. Try to pronounce these words. The ending sound is "ee-oo".

knew (nee oo) few (fee oo) due (dee oo)

D. Fill in the blanks

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| ① I have a nose | <u>to smell with.</u> |
| ② I have eyes | _____ |
| ③ I have ears | _____ |
| ④ I have a mouth | _____ |
| ⑤ I have a tongue | _____ |
| ⑥ I have teeth | _____ |

E. Pair the words in group A with group B :

A		B
1. ears	hear	a. bite
2. nose	_____	b. walk
3. eyes	_____	c. work
4. mouth	_____	d. taste
5. teeth	_____	e. hear
6. hands	_____	f. see
7. feet	_____	g. smell
8. tongue	_____	h. speak

F. What do we call a man?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| ① Who cannot walk properly. | <u>lame</u> |
| ② Who cannot hear. | _____ |
| ③ Who cannot speak. | _____ |
| ④ Who cannot see. | _____ |
| ⑤ Who cannot think wisely. | _____ |

READ ALOUD AGAIN AND AGAIN

Many merry men may make more money in Multan.

Nine nice nurses in Nigeria need new names now,



WORK, WORK AND WORK

Now's the time to study hard,
Work'll bring its own reward ;
So work and work and work so hard.

We must write and we must read,
Sure and steady must succeed,
So it is work and work we need.

With a will the task begin,
Pour the golden knowledge in,
Now's the time the prize to win!

A.K. Khalil



Word to know

study hard	to work hard, to get knowledge
reward	prize
steady	firmly fixed, not shaking
task	job, work
pour	put (knowledge) into
now's	now is

Exercises

A. Answers the following questions:

- ① What does the poem tell us about hard work?
- ② What is the reward for hard work?
- ③ What is meant by "golden knowledge"?
- ④ How can we win the prize?
- ⑤ Why does the poet say "Now's the time"?
- ⑥ Why not later?

READ ALOUD AGAIN AND AGAIN

Old onions often ooze offensive odours on opening.

Peter Piper picked pickled' peppers periodically.

READING

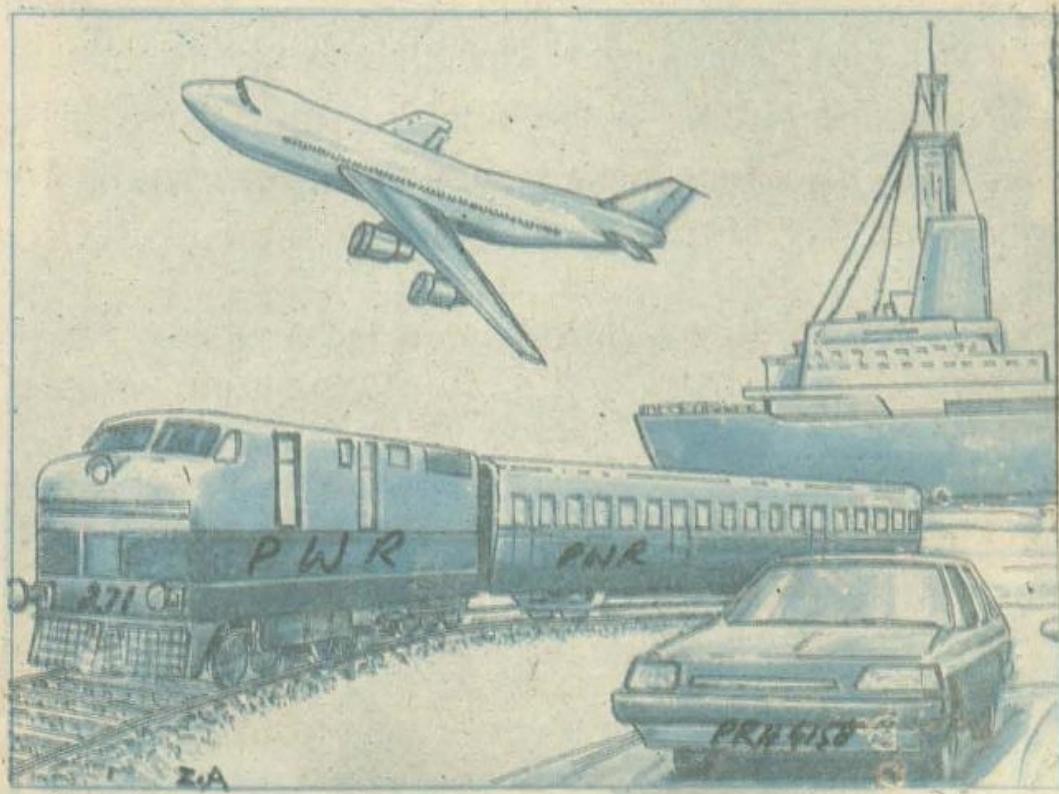


PUBLIC TRANSPORT

What kinds of journeys have you made? You take vacation trips to the Murree Hills, Nathiagali, Kaghan or Swat. You go to see your relatives and friends. You visit museum and other historical places with your classmates.

Do you make your journeys by car, by bus, by train, by plane or simply on foot? You probably walk the short distances. Along the way are many things that you see. You have time to look around at the people, traffic, signs or to stop and look at things placed in the shops' windows.

In cities, people travel in buses or wagons. These are always crowded. They stop at fixed points and pick up passengers. People run to get on to the bus or the wagon when it arrives. They push and pull one another.



It is always better to form a line and get on the bus or a wagon on your turn. It is our moral duty to offer our seat to old people. We must not drop papers or peels of oranges and bananas in the bus. The bus is for the public. We must keep it clean.

Exercises

A. Answer the following questions:

- ① How do people travel today?
- ② What is the most common means of travel in cities?
- ③ What is the better way to get on a bus?
- ④ What is our moral duty in a bus?
- ⑤ How can we keep the public bus clean?

B. Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns:

There are Nouns which can be counted. They have plural forms. Things like chair, book, pencil, room, boy, house etc. can be counted as one chair, two tables, five rooms. They are called Countable Nouns. Things like milk, sugar, meat, sunshine, air etc. cannot be counted. They have no plurals. They are known as Uncountable Nouns.

A Countable Noun, in the singular, must have "a" or "an" before it, "a" before those Nouns that begin with a consonant sound and "an" before Nouns starting with a vowel sound.

Countable Nouns

Consonant Sound

- a *book*
- a *tree*
- a *boy*
- a *school*
- a *house*

Vowel Sound

- an *apple*
- an *elephant*
- an *umbrella*
- an *honest man* ("h" is silent)

Uncountable Nouns do not take "a" or "an".

Change the Nouns into the singular. Use "a" or "an" where necessary.

Examples : 1. Dogs are animals.
A dog is an animal.

2. Apples look good.
An apple looks good.
3. Cows give milk.
A cow gives milk.

- ① Students read books.
- ② Dogs have tails.
- ③ Milk comes from cows.
- ④ We can write letters on paper.
- ⑤ Oranges grow on trees.
- ⑥ Offices have chairs and tables.
- ⑦ We drink tea in cups.
- ⑧ Meat is good to eat.
- ⑨ Rooms have doors.
- ⑩ Fans give air.

C. Fill in the following blanks with "a", "an" or "some" where necessary. We can use "some" for both countable and uncountable nouns.

Example : Please give me some milk.

I saw some boys in the room.

- ① It is easy to cut ____ apple with ____ knife.
- ② I bought ____ sugar and ____ bottle of ____ jam.
- ③ He gave me ____ pencil and ____ ink.
- ④ The servant brought ____ cup of tea for me.
- ⑤ He tore ____ page out of my book.

READING



THE RIDDLE

Nasir is very fond of asking riddles. One day he said to Afzal, "I have a head but I do not have eyes or ears. I foam at the mouth, but I never bite. I roar, but I have no tongue. I lie in a bed, but I have no back. I rise, I fall, I rush and run, but I have neither legs nor feet. I was born in the mountains, but I go down to the sea whenever I can. I cannot stay still. I am restless. What am I?"

Afzal thought hard but he could not guess. "I'll tell you more to help you," said Nasir. "Think of the words that I used like" "foam", "roar", "bed", "fall", "rush", "run", and "born in the mountains" and "going down to the sea". Can't you guess now?"

"Now I know," said Afzal. "You are a river."

"Yes, that is right," said Nasir. "I am a river."

Words to know

foam	small bubbles that appear in or on a liquid
bite	cut with teeth
roar	to make a loud sound
still	unmoving
restless	unable to rest, without rest or sleep .

Exercises

Here are some more riddles for fun.

- ① What is full of holes, and holds water?
- ② Who shaves many times a day, and still may wear a beard?
- ③ What is full at night and empty in the day time?
- ④ When is a piece of wood like a king?
- ⑤ When does water stop running downhill?
- ⑥ Which hand do you use to stir sugar in a tea cup, the right hand or the left?
- ⑦ How many lions can you put in an empty cage?
- ⑧ Why does a cow wear a bell?

(For Answers see page No. 60)

A. Possessive with things.

You have learned to show possession by adding an apostrophe before an s ('s)

My brother's book.

The boy's hand.

And with plurals (s'), an apostrophe after (s')

The ladies' bags.

The students' team.

We use ('s) and (s') with human beings or animals but not with things. We do not say : "A room's door". We say "The door of a room".

Many objects (things) are compared to people. We often say that they have hands, eyes, mouths, tongues and heads. We will say it like this :

The hands of the clock.

The legs of the table.

Do the following sentences in the same way :

Example : We say that a needle has an eye.
The eye of needle.

- ① We say the shoe has a tongue.
- ② We say that a nail has a head.
- ③ We say that a comb has teeth.
- ④ We say the river has a bed.
- ⑤ We say a clock has a face.
- ⑥ We say a bed has feet.
- ⑦ We say the jug has a mouth.

B. Write questions with the help of the words given in brackets. The answer is given below them.

Example : (a head, cannot think)

What has a head but cannot think?

- ① (teeth, cannot bite)
A comb. _____
- ② (legs, cannot walk)
A table. _____
- ③ (an eye, cannot see)
A needle. _____
- ④ (a tongue, cannot speak)
A shoe. _____
- ⑤ (a mouth, cannot eat)
A jug. _____
- ⑥ (a face, cannot smile)
A clock. _____

ANSWERS :

1. A sponge 2. A barber 3. A bed 4. When it is a ruler (means a king) 5. When it gets to the bottom. 6. Neither : I use a spoon. 7. One only. After that, the cage is not empty. 8. Because its horns do not work. (Like the horn in a bus)

READING



WORKING FOR OTHERS

Once a king was passing by a big farm. He saw an old farmer planting mango trees. He stopped and watched him busy in his work. Then he went forward and asked him. "Old man, how old are you?"

"Sire, I will be eighty, two months from now," said the old farmer.

"And how long do you think you will live?" asked the king.

The old man smiled and pointed towards the sky. "Only Allah knows how long I am to live."



"When will these trees start bearing fruit?" asked the King.

"After about fifteen to twenty years," the old man replied.

"Twenty years the king laughed. "That is a long time from now.

"You must be a fool".

"Fool! My Lord?" asked the old man in surprise.

"Yes, a fool," replied the king. "You are taking so much trouble to plant these trees but you may never eat their fruit."

"Not such a fool, my Lord," said the old man respectfully, "I enjoyed the fruit of trees planted by my father and his father before him. Is it not fair that I should do the same? I am planting these trees so that my sons and grandsons may eat their fruit," added the old farmer.

"You are a wise man," said the king. "You have taught me a good lesson and you deserve a reward. Take this ring as my gift to you".

The old man bowed before the king and accepted the reward saying, "Sire, I have already got the fruit of my labour today".

Word to know

Sire	:	Sir (old English)
lord	:	master
deserve	:	be worthy of
reward	:	prize
bowed	:	bent head forward (to show respect)
labour	:	hard work
bearing	:	producing, giving
fair	:	proper,

Exercises



A. Answer these questions:

- ① What was the old farmer doing?
- ② What did the king watch?
- ③ What did the king ask?
- ④ Was the king angry with the old farmer?
- ⑤ What did the king give the old farmer?
- ⑥ What lesson did the king learn?
- ⑦ How can we make Pakistan green?
- ⑧ What should we do for better future?

B. Pair each verb with its similar.

<u>A</u>		<u>B</u>
1. plant	_____	a. laughing
2. pass	_____	b. thinking
3. watch	_____	c. taking
4. laugh	_____	d. planting
5. take	_____	e. passing
6. think	_____	f. watching

C. Pair each masculine noun with its feminine noun:

<u>Masculine</u>		<u>Feminine</u>
1. king	_____	a. wife
2. prince	_____	b. daughter
3. husband	_____	c. grandmother
4. grandfather	_____	d. queen
5. son	_____	e. princess

D. Where do these people work?

Pair correctly

1. farmer	_____	a. kitchen
2. cook	_____	b. studio
3. actor	_____	c. field

A DIALOGUE



WHAT BANKS DO FOR US

Rahim and Shahbano are in a bank. Let us see what they are talking about.

Shahbano : So, this is the bank where you work.

Rahim : Yes, it is. Do you like it?

Shahbano : Yes, I do. It is impressive. I am not sure what banks really do. I only know that people deposit money with them. They can withdraw it when they need some.

Rahim : You are right. The basic function of a bank is to receive deposits from the people. People write cheques to withdraw the amount when they need.

Shahbano : Is that all?

Rahim : No, there are many other things that the banks do. They encourage the habit of saving. Money is safe with them. They give a share of the profit to the people who have profit and loss account with them. They loan out money to people who want to do some business. Of course, they charge interest on this.

Shahbano : I see a long line of men and women against a counter. Have they come to borrow money?

Rahim : No, they are here to pay electricity and gas bills. The bank offers this service to the WAPDA and the gas company. It is easier for people of this area to pay their bills at this bank. It is near their homes.

Shahbano : What do I do if I have to pay someone in Karachi?

Rahim : That is a good question. It is very easy. Just write a cheque and send it to him. He will get his money through his own bank in Karachi. You see, it is very safe, easy and time saving. The bank will charge a fee for this service.

Shahbano : I must go now. I have a friend waiting for me. I will see you in the evening. Good bye.

Rahim : Good bye.

Words to know

deposit : to put money in a bank

withdraw : take back

function : special job/work

encourage : support, give courage

counter : a place (window) to do business

borrow : to receive loan

Exercises

A. Read the lesson again and answer the following questions:

- ① What is the basic function of a bank?
- ② How do people withdraw money?
- ③ What other things does a bank do?
- ④ Why do people pay their electricity bills at the bank?

⑤ How can you send money to your friend through a bank?

B. Fill in the blanks with following prepositions: *with, of, for, to on, through*.

- ① People deposit money the banks.
- ② Banks encourage the habit saving.
- ③ They give a share the profit to the people, who have deposited money them.
- ④ The banks charge interest loans.
- ⑤ There is a long line men and women.
- ⑥ The banks offer this service people.
- ⑦ It is easier people to deposit bills in a bank.
- ⑧ He will get his money his bank in Karachi.
- ⑨ There is a fee this service.
- ⑩ We have an account this bank.

C. Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters where required:

- ① azam khan lives in kohat.
- ② peshawar has a big park called jinnah park.
- ③ We say juma prayers on fridays at the jamia masjid.
- ④ pakistan celebrates the pakistan day on 23rd March.
- ⑤ We have rains in july and august.

D. We combine a Subject Pronoun and a form of the Verb TO BE (am, is, are, was, were) to make contractions (short forms).

Examples : I am = I'm it is = it's
 we are = we're You are = you're
 he is = he's they are = they're

E. Rewrite the sentences below using the contracted forms of the underlined words:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ① <u>He is</u> our headmaster. | ② <u>They are</u> in the class. |
| ③ <u>It is</u> our house. | ④ <u>You are</u> always late. |
| ⑤ <u>I am</u> an honest man. | |

READING



ITWAAR BAZAAR

It is Sunday today. There is an Itwaar Bazaar in the big park near our home. My sister Saima and Grandmother are going to the Itwaar bazaar. It is full of men, women and children. The people are buying fruits, vegetables, fish, eggs and chicken. These things sell cheaper at the Itwaar Bazaar.

Saima and Grandmother are carrying baskets. Saima is standing near the fruit shop. She is buying fruits. Mother asked her to bring some bananas, apples, oranges and guavas. She wants to make a fruit salad for the family. Grandmother is holding a big load of vegetables. She is carrying some cauliflower, brinjals and okra. She is looking for some garlic. The greengrocer (vegetable-seller) is offering her some fresh ginger. He does not have any garlic.



There is a great rush. Everybody is in a hurry. The "basketwalas" are standing near the stalls. They are carrying vegetables and fruits, on their heads. Some are carrying these things to the cars and vans of the people. People will pay them for their labour.

Saima and Grandmother have purchased everything they wanted. They are coming out of the Bazaar. They are walking towards their house. They look tired.

Word to know.

fruit salad : a mixture of fruit cut into pieces

load : a bundle of things to carry

offer : present

stall : a table where things are kept for sale

hurry : to move fast

labour : work hard

purchase : buy

Exercises

A. Answer the following questions:

- ① Where is the Itwaar Bazaar being held?
- ② What are the people buying?
- ③ What did mother ask Saima to bring from the Itwaar Bazaar?
- ④ What is Grandmother carrying in her basket?
- ⑤ What is Grandmother looking for?

B. Rewrite the following sentences in the Present Continuous Tense:

Example : (a) We (sit) in the classroom.

We are sitting in the classroom.

- Example : (b) as Yes/No questions,
 We are sitting in the classroom.
 Are we sitting in the classroom?
 (c) In the negative.
 Example : We are sitting in the classroom.
 We are not sitting in the classroom.

- ① They (play) hockey in the field.
- ② My brother (write) a letter.
- ③ I (talk) to a stranger.
- ④ The students (read) a story.
- ⑤ She (make) dolls for her sister.

C. Singular and Plural Nouns

- a) The form of a noun that shows only one person, place, animal or thing is the *singular form*. We use "a", "an" or "some" before countable nouns, e.g. a book, an apple.
- b) The form of a noun that shows more than one person, place, animal or thing is the *plural form*, e.g. books, apples.

Most nouns form their plurals by adding "s"

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
book	books
eye	eyes
head	heads

(?) Rules for forming plurals of other nouns are as under:

1. When a Noun ends with a *consonant* and "y", we change the "y" to "i" and add "es" to make the plural noun.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
baby	babies	("b" is a consonant)
lady	ladies	("d" is a consonant)
city	cities	("t" is a consonant)

2. When a *noun* ends with a *vowel* and "y", we add an "s" to make the plural noun. We do not change the spelling.

Singular Plural

boy	boys	("o" is a vowel)
key	keys	("e" is a vowel)
day	days	("a" is a vowel)

3. When a *noun* ends in "s", "ss", "x", "ch", "sh", and "dge" we add "es" to make the noun plural. (The word has an added sound "iz").

Singular Plural

bus	buses	(bus-iz)
class	class	(class-iz)
box	box	(box-iz)
watch	watches	(watch-iz)
bush	bushes	(bush-iz)
judge	judges	(judge-iz)

4. When a *noun* ends in "f" or "fe". We drop the "f" and "fe" and add "ves" to make the plural noun.

Singular

wife
leaf
thief

Plural

wives
leaves
thieves

5. Some *nouns* change spelling to form the plurals.

Singular

child
man
foot

Plural

children
men
feet

② Change the following nouns into plural:

slate	driver	brush	shelf
woman	holiday	van	country
library	joy	monkey	donkey
lunch	knife	story	dress
bridge	dish	speech	foot
tax	factory	hobby	child

D. The subjects of the sentences below are singular nouns.
Change the Subject Nouns to plural:

Examples : The thief stole the money.
 The thieves stole the money.

- ① The hospital admits sick people.
- ② The school bus left early today.
- ③ The boy did not come late.
- ④ The photographer took many pictures.
- ⑤ The factory paid the workers today.
- ⑥ The man went into the hall.
- ⑦ The child ate the fruit.
- ⑧ The dress looks neat and clean.
- ⑨ The watch tells time.
- ⑩ The company sold the furniture.

READ ALOUD AGAIN AND AGAIN

Quiet queens say “quack, quack” quite quickly.

Rana, roving round the Ravi, rings Rani rather rarely.

POEM

NIGHT

The sun descending in the west,
The evening star does shine ;
The birds are silent in their nest ;
And I must seek for mine.

The moon, like a flower,
In heaven's high bower,
With silent delight,
Sits and smiles on the night.



Words Study

descending :	going down
seek :	look for, find
bower :	a shady place in a garden.
heaven :	place above the earth; place where souls of good people go after death.
delight :	joy, pleasure.

William Blake

Exercises

A. Answer the following questions:

- ① When does the evening star shine?
- ② Where do the birds go after the sunset?
- ③ How does the moon look in the sky?
- ④ Where does the moon sit?
- ⑤ Pick out the rhyming words like "west", "nest", "shine", "mine"

MY CITY PESHAWAR

I live in Peshawar. It is an old and famous city. It is the capital of the North-West Frontier Province. It is large and beautiful. Some people say that the name Peshawar comes from the Persian word "pesha war". It means a man with a profession.

There are many historical buildings in Peshawar. Masjid Mohabat Khan was built by the Mughal Governor Mohabat Khan, Aurangzeb was the ruler at that time. The Peshawar Museum has many relics of the ancient time. There are statues of Buddha. They give us a glimpse of the Gandhara art. The famous fort, Qilla Bala Hisar, Qissa Khwani Bazaar, University of Peshawar and Chowk Yadgar are other places worth seeing. Qissa Khwani bazaar is a very famous bazaar of Peshawar. You can buy nearly everything there. It is the bazaar of "story-tellers". In ancient times, many caravans came to Peshawar and stayed in the inns in the bazaar. People used to tell stories of their adventures to one another. That is why it is called the bazaar of "story-tellers".

The city has grown bigger over the years. It has spread in all directions but it will always be my dear old Peshawar.

Word to know

ruler : king

relics : something old that reminds of the past

ancient : very old

statue : figure of a person or animal
glimpse : quick but not complete look
adventures. interesting and dangerous experience/happening
profession : doing something for money/occupation

Exercises

A. Rewrite the sentences using capital letter to begin names of persons, places, days of the week and months, and the first letter of the first word in the sentences:

Examples : saba has a birthday on friday.
 Saba has a birthday on Friday.

- ① ali will go to kohat on sunday.
- ② peshawar is the capital of the frontier province.
- ③ january is the first month of the year.
- ④ alam zeb khan is in the pakistan hockey team.
- ⑤ qissa Khwani bazaar is in peshawar.

B. Filler Subject

The words "it" and "there" can serve as "Filler Subjects".
"A Filler Subject appears in the position of the normal Subject in a sentence, but it has no meaning.

Example : It is a good book.
 There are some books on the table.

The main uses of the filler "it" are to express time, day, date, distance, weather and temperature.

Time : It is two'o' clock.
Day. It is Friday today.
Date : It is the seventh of January.
Distance : It is five kilometers from our house.
Weather : It was cloudy yesterday. It is fine today.
Temperature : It was very cold yesterday.

("it" is always followed by a singular noun/pronoun)

② **Fill in the blanks with "It is":**

- ① _____ an easy question.
- ② _____ your turn now.
- ③ _____ very late to go now.
- ④ _____ a beautiful city.
- ⑤ _____ five o' clock.

(You can use "it was", "it will be" and "it has been" as Subject also)

The filler "there" may have singular and plural nouns after it.

Examples: There is a man in the room.

There are some good books in the library.

There will be a party today.

There has been no rain here.

There was no tea for us.

② **Fill in the blanks with the correct "there is" form:**

- ① _____ a stranger in the house.
- ② _____ a meeting today.
- ③ _____ no foot left.
- ④ _____ some new girls in the class.
- ⑤ _____ an old car in the garage.

C. **Choose the correct answer:**

1. The capital of the NWFP is (a) Kohat.
(b) Peshawar.
(c) Charasadda.
(d) Bannu.
2. The statues of Buddha are kept in the
(a) Peshawar Fort.
(b) Peshawar Museum.
(c) Chowk Yadgar.
(d) Shahi Bagh.

statue : figure of a person or animal
glimpse : quick but not complete look
adventures. interesting and dangerous experience/happening
profession : doing something for money/occupation

Exercises



A. Rewrite the sentences using capital letter to begin names of persons, places, days of the week and months, and the first letter of the first word in the sentences:

Examples : saba has a birthday on friday.
 Saba has a birthday on Friday.

- ① ali will go to kohat on sunday.
- ② peshawar is the capital of the frontier province.
- ③ january is the first month of the year.
- ④ alam zeb khan is in the pakistan hockey team.
- ⑤ qissa Khwani bazaar is in peshawar.

B. Filler Subject

The words "it" and "there" can serve as "*Filler Subjects*".
"A *Filler Subject* appears in the position of the normal *Subject* in a sentence, but it has no meaning.

Example : It is a good book.
 There are some books on the table.

The main uses of the filler "it" are to express time, day, date, distance, weather and temperature.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| Time : | It is two'o' clock. |
| Day. | It is Friday today. |
| Date : | It is the seventh of January. |
| Distance : | It is five kilometers from our house. |
| Weather : | It was cloudy yesterday. It is fine today. |
| Temperature : | It was very cold yesterday. |

("it" is always followed by a singular noun/pronoun)

② **Fill in the blanks with "It is":**

- ① _____ an easy question.
- ② _____ your turn now.
- ③ _____ very late to go now.
- ④ _____ a beautiful city.
- ⑤ _____ five o' clock.

(You can use "it was", "it will be" and "it has been" as Subject also)

The filler "there" may have singular and plural nouns after it.

Examples: There is a man in the room.

There are some good books in the library.

There will be a party today.

There has been no rain here.

There was no tea for us.

② **Fill in the blanks with the correct "there is" form:**

- ① _____ a stranger in the house.
- ② _____ a meeting today.
- ③ _____ no foot left.
- ④ _____ some new girls in the class.
- ⑤ _____ an old car in the garage.

C. Choose the correct answer:

1. The capital of the NWFP is (a) Kohat.
(b) Peshawar.
(c) Charasadda.
(d) Bannu.
2. The statues of Buddha are kept in the
(a) Peshawar Fort.
(b) Peshawar Museum.
(c) Chowk Yadgar.
(d) Shahi Bagh.

3. Qissa Khwani Bazaar is the bazaar of
(a) story-tellers.
(b) story-writers.
(c) story-makers.
(d) story-sellers.
4. People go to visit
(a) the Museum.
(b) Chowk Yadgar.
(c) Qissa Khwani.
(d) parks.

D. (a) Write the names of ten big cities of Pakistan.

(b) Write the names of the capitals of Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan

E. There are a few words in list A and their opposites in list B. Match them.

A	B
1. beautiful	a. small
2. big	b. notorious
3. ancient	c. ugly
4. buy	d. sell
5. famous	e. modern.

F. Put the letters in order to make correct words:

1. osmuqe Muslims pray in it.
2. ortf It was used for protection in olden days.
3. amosuf Well-known.
4. ueatst A figure of a person or animal.
5. ulfebatiu It is the opposite of ugly.

READING



WE ARE CROWDING

Look around you. What do you see? What do you hear? What do you smell? If you live in a city, you probably see many people. You hear the noise of traffic and factories. You smell the smoke of the buses, trucks and cars. There is dirt everywhere.

We are entering a new time in the history of the world. Before this, most people lived in villages. They liked to live near their fields. They lived simple lives. Now many people are coming to work in cities. The cities are growing bigger and bigger.

Most cities are now crowded. People are driving more cars and more people are traveling in buses. They are burning more fuel and using more water and more electricity. They are eating more food and making more garbage. They are living in crowded places and falling sick. Life is becoming hard for everyone.

The government is making plans for the future. It is building new roads, opening new schools and hospitals. But the population is growing day by day. If we keep growing at this rate, life will become still more difficult for all of us.

Words to know

probably : very likely

crowded : packed with people, too many people

fuel	: anything used for burning like petrol, wood, gas
garbage	: rubbish; waste matter
plan	: a scheme to do something

Exercises

A. Answer the following questions:

- ① What do you hear or smell in a city?
- ② Where did people live before this?
- ③ Why did they like to live in the villages?
- ④ Why are cities crowded now?
- ⑤ What is the government doing for the people?

B. You have learned that 'adjectives' usually come before a noun.

A *tall* man

A *happy* child

A *dark* room

A *busy* road

Adjectives also come after the verb TO BE in sentences.

This man *is* tall.

That child *was* happy.

This room *is* dark.

These roads *were* busy.

We also use Adjectives after the following words:

appear, seem, look, turn, grow, become

Examples :

This question appears *easy*.

You seem very *angry* today.

This room looks *bright*.

The day turns *dark* after sunset.

We *grow* old day by day.

THE TELEPHONE

In olden days, people used to send messages by word of mouth. Later, they sent letters. Horsemen and carriages carried letters from place to place. Then the post offices took over this service. They continue to do this even today.

The invention of the telephone has made things easier for everybody. It was invented by Graham Bell, an American, in 1876. Its shape, form and function has changed much since then.

The telephone is one of the fastest means of sending and receiving a message. You can, now, talk to anyone in any part of the world. How does this happen? As you know there is a number of satellites in the outer space. They link up all cities of the world. You simply dial the code numbers of the country and the city, and the number you want and, in seconds, you can hear the other phone bell ringing, thousands of kilometres away. Isn't this wonderful?

The telephone of today, can do many other things for you. It can record your message. It can dial a number for you. It can even wake you up in the morning. It tells you the correct time and also the weather. Very soon, you will be able to see the picture of the person you are talking to on your telephone. It is, indeed, a useful and faithful servant of mankind.

(A satellite is a man-made machine which goes round the earth.)

Exercises

A. Answer the following questions:

- ① How did people send messages in olden times?
- ② How is the telephone the fastest means of sending and receiving a message?
- ③ Who invented the telephone? When?
- ④ What do some satellites do in the outer space?
- ⑤ What other services does the telephone offer?

B. English has three degrees of comparison for Adjectives.

They are the positive, comparative and superlative.

Study the examples below:

1. Jamil is *tall*. (Positive)
 2. Ali is *taller* than Jamil. (Comparative)
 3. Zia is the *tallest*. (Superlative)
- a) We use the word than with the "-er" form of an adjective to compare two persons, places or things.

Ali is *taller than* Jamil.

This question is *easier than* that question.

A. Complete the following sentences in the same way:

- ① A plane is (fast) _____ a train.
- ② Kohat is (small) _____ Peshawar.
- ③ Babar's car is (new) _____ Ali's car.
- ④ Saba is (young) _____ her brother.
- ⑤ The English test is (easy) _____ the Urdu test.

b) We use "the" with "-est" form of an adjective to compare three or more persons, places or things.

1. This question is *the easiest* of all questions.
2. We have *the cleanest* class in the school.

Do the following sentences in the same way:

- ① The sun is (bright) _____ star in our sky.
- ② Kazi is (clever) _____ boy in the class.
- ③ Karachi is (large) _____ city of Pakistan.
- ④ Kalim is (new) _____ member of our club.
- ⑤ Mahabat Khan Masjid is (old) _____ mosque in Peshawar.

C. **Read the model paragraph about Raza below. Then look for the information about Saba. Rewrite the model paragraph and use the information about Saba in the same way.**

Raza is a boy from Bannu. He lives with his uncle in the city. He is eleven years old. He studies English in school. His hair is black. His eyes are brown. He collects stamps and picture postcards. He likes to play football and cricket. Raza has one sister. Her name is Saba. He likes birds. He has a parrot as a pet.

Information about Saba.

seven years old

hobbies : doll making, reading and watching TV

hair : brown

eyes : blue

favourite games : ludo and hide and seek

speaks Urdu, English and Pashto

likes to invite friends to parties

no pets. hates dogs and cats.

⊗ Now write a paragraph about Saba.

A DIALOGUE



TALK ON THE TELEPHONE LEAVING A MESSAGE

Saba : (on telephone) Falcon School, Good morning.

May I help you?

Ali : Hello, may I speak to Mrs. Khan, please?

Saba : I'm sorry, but she isn't here now. She's just gone to the bank. Can I take a message?

Ali : Yes, please. Tell her Ali called, She should ring me back at home

Saba : Does she have your number ?

Ali : Yes, I hope so, I'm her husband.

SORRY, WRONG NUMBER

Zia : (on telephone) Hello, is Alam there?

Voice : Alam? There is no Alam here. You have the wrong number.

Zia : Oh, I'm sorry. Isn't this 852286? (eight five-double two-eight six)

Voice : No, this is 852285.

Zia : Oh, sorry to bother you.

Voice : That's all right.

CALLING A FRIEND

Babar : (on telephone) May I speak to Professor Niazi, please.

- Voice : I'm sorry, he is taking his class. May I ask who is calling?
- Babar : This is his friend, Babar. Do you know when he will be free?
- Voice : He has to attend a meeting after the class. I am not sure when the meeting will end.
- Babar : Would you mind taking a message?
- Voice : No problem.
- Babar : Just tell him I called and that I'll call back tomorrow.
- Voice : Okay, I'll make sure that he gets your message.
- Babar : Thank you.
- Voice : You're welcome.

Exercises

MEMORY TEST

Teacher : I'm going to say a sentence. My sentence will contain a word beginning with the letter "A". Try to repeat my sentence, and add a word beginning with "B".
My sentence is :

I WENT TO THE BAZAAR AND BOUGHT AN
APPLE.

- Student 1. I went to the bazaar and bought an apple and a box.
Student 2. I went to the bazaar and bought an apple, a box and a car.

Continue to play the memory game until one of the players cannot remember all of the things told by the last student.

READING



THE BIRTHDAY PARTY

Rehman has his birthday on Friday. He is very happy about it. He knows his parents will have a big party. They will invite his friends. His friends will bring gifts for him. His parents will also have some gifts for him.

On the day, Rehman will put on his best clothes. The servants will prepare special dishes. There will be sweets, cakes, fruit, ice-cream and cold drinks. They will sing songs and listen to music. They will enjoy themselves.

At the end of the party, they will say good-bye to everybody. The guests will thank the hosts for the party. Rehman will then unpack the gifts. He will have many new things in his room.

Exercises



A. Answer these questions.

- ① What will Rahman get on his birthday?
- ② What will his parents give him?
- ③ What will he get from his friends?
- ④ When will he put on his best clothes?
- ⑤ Who will sing songs.

B. Change the sentences using tomorrow:

Example : You are in your house.

You will be in your house tomorrow.

- ① He is opening his book.
- ② She is going to her house.
- ③ I am giving a pen to my friend.
- ④ My father is taking a book from the table.
- ⑤ You are in your office.

C. Make out sentences from this table.

Example : My mother will get a pen from her.

My	father			a bicyle		him.
His	mother			a shirt		me.
Your	brother	will	give	a book	to	her.
Her	sister		get	a pen	from	them.
Our	uncle			a gift		us.

READ ALOUD AGAIN AND AGAIN

Seventy-seven silly sailors sailed southwards swiftly.

Ten terrible tigers tried to twist their tails tightly together.

READING



KHYAL KHAN AND HIS DREAM

Khayal Khan is a simple man. Every one in the village likes him. He does not like to work. He likes to sit and dream about good things in life. He lives in the world of his dreams.

Khayal Khan's father has a small poultry farm. They sell eggs and chicken. One day Khayal's mother gave him some eggs to sell in the market. He put the eggs in a basket. He carried the basket on his head. On his way to the market, he started to dream. He thought, "I will sell these eggs and have a lot of money. I will buy more hens. These hens will lay more eggs. They will then hatch these eggs. I will have more hens. The farm will grow. It will be the biggest farm in the village. I will be a rich man".

He continued to dream further. "I will marry into a rich family. I will have many children. The children will be very naughty. They will make a noise. I will shout at them. They will not listen to me. I will get angry". In his dream he saw his children fighting. This really made him very angry. In his anger, he bent to pick up a stick to beat them. He lost his balance. All the eggs from the basket dropped and broke. His dream was shattered. He started to cry.

Exercises



A. Answer the following questions:

- ① Why did people like Khayal Khan?
- ② What is the business of Khayal Khan's father?
- ③ What did Khayal Khan dream of?
- ④ How was Khayal Khan's dream shattered?

B. Simple Future Tense.

We put the Helping Verb "will/shall" before the Main Verb to form simple future tense. Look at the table below:

Subject	Helping Verb	Main Verb	Complement
They	will	bring	gifts for him.
Rehman	will	invite	his friends.
She	will	clean	her room.
I	shall	speak	to the manager.

② Rewrite the following sentences in the Simple Future Tense using the verbs given in brackets:

Examples : They (live) in this house.
 They will live in this house.

- ① Our teacher (ask) many questions.
- ② The farmers (water) the fields.
- ③ It (rain) today.
- ④ The post office (remain) open on Friday.
- ⑤ The dog (bark) at strangers.

C. To form negatives in the Simple Future Tense, we put *not* after the helping verb.

Examples: They will live in this house.
 They will not live in this house.
 (The contraction for *will not* is *won't*)
 (The contraction for *shall not* is *shan't*)

(?) Change the following sentences into the negative:

- ① I shall speak to the manager.
- ② Rehman will invite all his friends.
- ③ The bank will close on Friday.
- ④ It will break the window.
- ⑤ This dog will bark at the strangers.

D. To form Yes/No questions, we put the Helping Verb "will/shall" before the sentences.

Examples : They will live in this house.
 Will they live in this house
 She will clean her room.
 Will she clean her room?

Change the sentences in Exercise C to Yes/No questions.

READ ALOUD AGAIN AND AGAIN

Ugly uncle usually uses umpteen utensils untidily.

Vicky vends very valuable vegetables in various valleys.

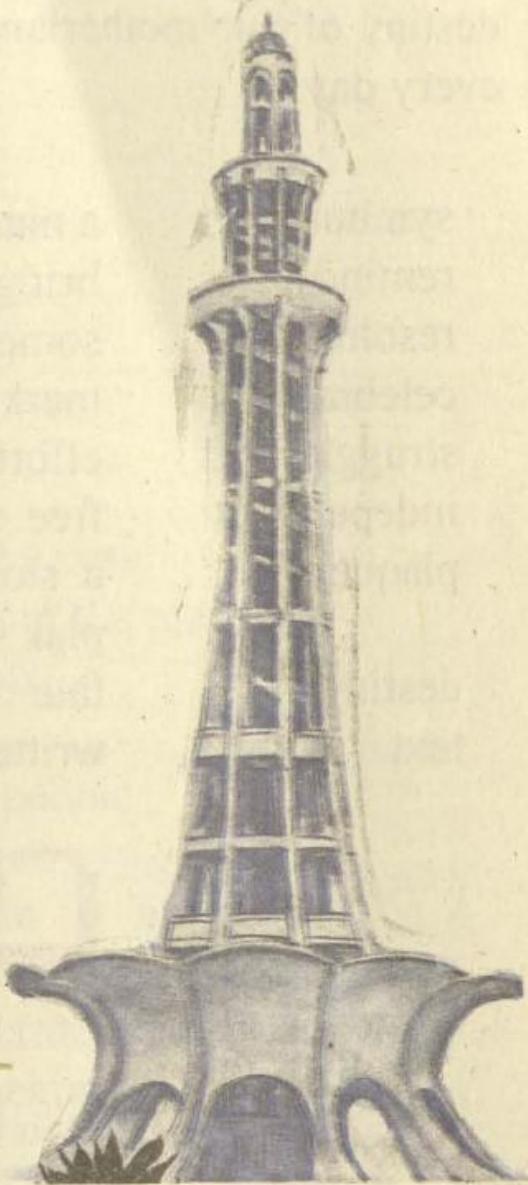


MINAR - E - PAKISTAN

Minar-e-Pakistan is the symbol of our struggle for freedom. It is located at Iqbal Park in Lahore. It is the same place where the Muslims of India held their historic meeting on 23rd March in 1940. The park was then called Minto Park. This meeting passed a resolution known as Pakistan Resolution. We celebrate this day on 23rd of March as Pakistan Day, every year.

The Minar also reminds us of the struggle of the Muslims of the sub-continent. They fought for an independent country of their own. Pakistan appeared on the map of the world on 14 August 1947.

The Minar was designed by Nasiruddin Mur'at Khan. Its construction began on 23rd March, 1960. It was completed on 21st December, 1968. It is 59.9 meters high. The base of the



Minar has a number of plaques fixed on it. Each plaque has a writing on it. There is a big plaque with 99 holy names of Almighty Allah. A plaque carries the whole text of the Pakistan Resolution. Some plaques have sayings of the great Quaid. One plaque has a poem by Allama Muhammad Iqbal, our national poet.

The Minar is a symbol of our unity and our faith in the destiny of our motherland. Many visitors come to see the Minar every day.

symbol	:	a mark or a sign for a special meaning
reminds	:	brings to our mind.
resolution	:	something one intends to do or get.
celebrate	:	mark in some way.
struggle	:	effort
independent	:	free, not depending on anyone
plaque	:	a stone slab with writing on it (pronounced plak - "a" like in class)
destiny	:	fate
text	:	written material.

Exercises

A. Answer the following questions:

- ① Where is the Minar-e-Pakistan situated?
- ② When was the meeting of the Muslims of India held?
- ③ What is the Resolution passed on that day called?
- ④ Who designed the Minar?
- ⑤ When was the Minar completed?

- ⑥ Can you name some of the writings found on the plaques fixed on the Minar?
- ⑦ How high is the Minar?

B. Say the following pairs of words after your teacher:

F	P
file	pile
feel	peel
fast	past
fine	pine
full	pull
fly	ply
fan	pan

C. Repeat after the teacher:

- ① People pour pineapple-juice into the pots.
- ② Please, pull the plywood planks from the pile.
- ③ He pines to see his favourite parrots.
- ④ Flush doors are made of plywood.
- ⑤ Puns are pleasant jokes to please people.

D. Give the three main forms of the following verbs:

Example : First Form Second Form Third Form

fight fought fought

Regular Verbs locate, pass, celebrate, remind, appear

Irregular Verbs hold, know, be, begin, write, say, come.

READING



THE THREE WISHES (Part 1)

Zarwali and his wife were very poor. They always kept hoping for new clothes and more food. Zarwali enjoyed eating seekh kababs but had no money to buy some everyday.

One night, an old man came to their house. They gave him food to eat and a bed to rest in. The old man was very pleased with them. He told them that he would let them have three wishes. They could wish for anything they wanted. Zarwali was hungry. He could only think of seekh kababs at the time. He said , "I wish I had a lot of seekh kababs ". Suddenly, seekh kababs appeared all over the place. They were on his bed, under his pillow, between their beds, under their beds, in his pocket, in his cap, in his chappals, above their heads under the ceiling on the floor. In short, kababs, kababs everywhere. They could hardly move in their house without walking on them. At first Zarwali was happy. He ate as many seekh kababs as he could. As they ate some, more kababs would appear in their place. The trouble was that they could only eat them within the house. They could not take them out or sell them.

Words to know

enjoy : to be happy with

let them : to allow them

We enjoyed the food.

Let them sit on the chairs.

Exercises

A. Answer the following questions :

- ① What did Zarwali and his wife hope for ?
- ② What did Zarwali enjoy to eat?
- ③ Who came to their house?
- ④ Who made the first wish?
- ⑤ What happened when Zarwali made the first wish?

B. Fill in the correct form of the given verbs into Simple Past Tense:

(You will use the second form of the verb.)

Example : We (keep) hoping for good days.

We kept hoping for good days.

- ① They (eat) bread with butter.
- ② I (tell) him to work hard.
- ③ We (take) tea in the morning.
- ④ She (thinks) the question (be) easy.
- ⑤ My father (feed) the birds regularly.

C. Change the sentences in Exercise B into future tense.

You will use the Helping verb *will/shall* with the first form of the verb.

Example. We (keep) hoping for good days.

We will keep hoping for good days.

D. Change the sentences of Exercise B into question form after changing them into Simple Past Tense. You will use "did" before the Subject and the first form of the verb :

Example : We kept hoping for good days.

Did we keep hoping for good days?

READING



THE THREE WISHES

(Part II)

Now Zarwali and his wife were in real trouble. His wife started to blame him for it.

"You fool!" his wife shouted. "You could have asked for a house full of wonderful things!" She was really angry with her husband. "I wish these kababs would stick to your nose, you idiot!"

Immediately , a number of seekh kababs stuck to his nose. He could hardly see anything. Zarwali and his wife began to shout at each other.

"Now look at what you've done !" Zarwali cried.

"Well! , you deserve it. It's all your fault!" she shouted back.

But what could they do with so many kababs in their house? They were fed up with them.

"I wish none of this had ever happened," she cried out and immediately , all the seekh kababs were gone. Zarwalli was happy that every thing was as before. But when he was hungry again, he said, "I wish I had some seekh kababs to eat." But , of course nothing happened. All the three wishes had been granted to them.

Words to know :

blame	to say someone has caused it to happen.	Zarwali blamed his wife for the trouble.
stick	to hold	The paper will stick to the wall with gum.
idiot	fool.	Zarwali's wife shouted "You are an idiot."
deserve	be worthy of.	Ali deserves the reward.
fed up with	had too much of, be unhappy with.	I am fed up with this noise.
fault	mistake	I locked the door. It was my fault.
none	no one, not any one	I asked for food. There was none.
grant	give	Please grant me leave for one day.

Exercises

A. Answer the following questions:

- ① Who made the second wish?
- ② What happened after the second wish?
- ③ What was the third wish?
- ④ Why was Zarwali happy after the third wish?
- ⑤ What will you wish for if you are granted one?

B. Give the three forms of the following regular verbs.

hope, enjoy, want, wish, appear, love, walk, shout, start,
look, happen.

C. Change the following sentences into the negative.

(Use does not/did not)

- ① Zarwali asked for a new house.
- ② The old man granted them three wishes.
- ③ The old woman likes the new house.
- ④ Many people left the meeting early.
- ⑤ Girls wear new clothes on weddings.

READ ALOUD AGAIN AND AGAIN

While women work well why worry ?
The young yogi yearned to do yoga yesterday.
Zebras zoom in zigzags around the zoo.

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